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PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

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THE CAPTURE OF FORT MORGAN.

Grant's Movements Around Richmond.

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GREAT BATTLE ON THURSDAY.

Hancock Attacked—the Rebels Again Repulsed.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN THE SHENANDOAH.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. GRANT, just received, states that the Richmond papers of yesterday, (27th) announce that Fort Morgan is in our possession. It is not stated whether the fort was surrendered or whether it was blown up.

Another dispatch gives the following extract from the Richmond *Examiner* of yesterday;

"Fort Morgan is in the enemy's possession—whether blown up or evacuated is not known."

Gen. SHERIDAN, in a dispatch dated yesterday, at half-past two o'clock P. M., reports:

"The enemy left my front last night, falling back to Smithfield or Middleway. We captured 101 prisoners yesterday, and inflicted a loss of 150 killed and wounded. There have been a few feints to cross the river by cavalry at Williamsport, but there was no strength shown. The indications to-day are that they will fall back out of the Valley."

Other reports state that the enemy is leaving the Shenandoah Valley.

Nothing has been received from Gen. SHERMAN for two days.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

From the Army of the Potomac.

The following important official dispatch, which reached this City on Saturday afternoon, we reprint from our issue of yesterday morning.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, 1864—10:20 A. M.

To Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:

On Thursday, the 25th, Gen. HANCOCK, who was south of Ream's Station, was attacked several times during the day, but he repulsed the enemy at every assault. At 5:30 P. M. a combined attack was made on his centre and left, which, after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing from the field, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground. The details are given in the following brief official reports of Gen. GRANT, Gen. MEADE and Gen. HANCOCK, just received:

SECOND ARMY CORPS, Aug. 26, 1864.

For Gen. Humphreys:

The attack about 5:30 P. M. was probably intended to be simultaneous, by WILCOX on my centre and HETH on my left. The enemy formed in the woods, placed their artillery in position, opened a heavy cannonade, lasting about fifteen minutes, and then assaulted MILES' force. He resisted tenaciously, but the enemy broke his line. Some of GIBBONS' troops were hurried over to repair the damage, and the enemy only gained a slight foothold. They soon attempted my extreme left and drove GIBBONS' division from his line. His men had been much wearied in rushing over to Gen. MILES and back during the repeated assaults. Gen. GIBBONS succeeded in forming a strong line, and the enemy, who were pressing on with great enthusiasm, were severely checked by the dismounted cavalry under Gen. GREGG, which he handled handsomely. MILES regained most of his intrenchments, distinguishing himself. All he had to work with were such small parties as could be rallied and formed by his staff officers.

The fighting was continuous until dark, the enemy being held in check by artillery, dismounted cavalry and skirmishers.

At dark we withdrew for the reasons stated.

The Chief of Artillery, reports that he lost about two hundred and fifty horses.

The enemy made no advance up to a late hour last night, holding as far as could be seen, some of our captured guns with their skirmish line.

They must have suffered heavily.

My own loss, including cavalry, will perhaps not exceed twelve or fifteen hundred, though this is surmise, as the command is not yet organized. Capt. BROWNSON, of my staff, was mortally wounded during the night. Col. WALKER, A. A. G., is missing.

This is acknowledged to have been one of the most determined and desperate fights of the war, resembling Spottsylvania in its character, though the number engaged gives less importance to it. A few more good troops would have given a victory of considerable importance.

I forward this forenoon prisoners from the field, from WILCOX's and HETH's divisions.

Maj. ANGEL, of my Staff, saw and conversed with two prisoners of MAHONE's division, last night. I do not find them this morning. They said MAHONE's division, with the exception of one brigade, was there.

(Signed,) W. S. HANCOCK, Major-General.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

The following is just received:

SECOND CORPS—12:30 P. M.—Aug. 26, 1864.

A safeguard that was left on the battle-field remained there after daylight this morning.

At that time the enemy had all disappeared, leaving their dead on the field unburied. This shows how severely they were punished, and doubtless hearing of the arrival of reinforcements they feared the results to-day if they remained.

[Signed,] G. G. MEADE, Major-Gen.

The following is just received:

SECOND ARMY CORPS, Aug. 26, 1864—1 P. M.

To Lieut.-Gen. Grant:

Since sending my last dispatch, I have conversed with the safeguard referred to. He did not leave the field until after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving toward Petersburgh. He says they abandoned not only their dead, but their wounded also. He conversed with an officer, who said their losses were greater than ever before during the war.

The safeguard says he was over the field, and it was covered with the enemy's dead and wounded. He has seen a great many battle-fields, but never such a sight. Nearly all the enemy's and all our wounded were brought off, but our dead were unburied. I have instructed Gen. GREGG to make an effort to send a party to the field and bury our dead.

G. G. MEADE, Major-General.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Our forces hold the Weldon road, and in a dispatch dated 3 P. M. yesterday, Gen. GRANT says that their loss of this road seems to be a blow to the enemy he cannot stand. I think I do not overstate the loss of the enemy in the last two weeks at 10,000 killed and wounded. We have lost heavily, but ours has been mostly in captured, when the enemy gained temporary advantages. The number of rebel prisoners taken on our side has not yet been reported.

Gen. GRANT makes the following report of an unsuccessful attack by the enemy on Gen. BUTLER's picket line on Thursday:

"Yesterday (Thursday) morning the enemy drove in BUTLER's picket line. The picket guard soon rallied, however, drove the enemy back, and reëstablished their line. The result was one killed, sixteen wounded, and fourteen missing on our side. Two commanding officers and fifty-nine enlisted men were captured from the enemy. What their casualties were in killed and wounded we do not know."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Attack on Hancock's Position—Its Object and its Results.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 28.

The fuller developments of the facts of HANCOCK's battle at Ream's Station on Thursday last, though they do not retrieve it of its character of a disaster in a military point of view, yet bring forward large compensations in the heavy loss inflicted on the enemy in gaining a point we had held long enough to accomplish all we had intended and which we were just about abandoning. The assault of LEE on HANCOCK's force was really an attempt to gobble it up bodily, and then throw himself on GRANT's communication. He failed in both enterprises, and though he gained the advantage of breaking our line and capturing some artillery and prisoners, yet the damage he suffered was out of all proportion with the success he won.

To appreciate this affair aright, it must be understood that HANCOCK held at Ream's Station a position detached from the main line of our army, being separated by an interval of seven miles from the position held by WARREN's corps on the Weldon road, under cover of the front formed by the Fifth Corps. Two divisions of HANCOCK's corps were after their return from the expedition to the north side of the James, thrown down to Ream's Station, where they arrived on Monday last. Here they set to work at their appointed task, which was to destroy the Weldon road for several miles up and down from the point named. This task they vigorously performed up till Thursday.

In the meanwhile, it will be remembered that we had several days ago reports to the effect that the enemy had withdrawn from in front of the position held by WARREN on the Weldon Road, above. The motive of this move was not understood, and received no elucidation till the sudden and overwhelming attack of Thursday on HANCOCK's isolated command. They had, in the interim, marched by a great detour westward, and, coming round, massed against our force at Ream's Station.

Of the details of their attack on Thursday, you are already fully informed by the official dispatches. What does not as clearly appear from these, however, is, that after being repulsed in their first two assaults, they succeeded in the third, made about 5 P. M., in piercing the centre of the First Division, rolling up the left of our line, and taking three batteries of artillery. The right, however, still held on. The Second Division of the Second Corps meanwhile had formed line of battle on the east side of the railroad, its front facing in the contrary direction from that of the First Division. On the breaking of the First Division, the Second had to face about and receive the brunt of a fresh rebel attack. It suffered severely, but aided by the troops that could be rallied from the First Division, held its own till dark, when HANCOCK withdrew, abandoning the position, the rebels also retiring at the same time, as now appears. Three guns of one of the three batteries captured, namely, MCKNIGHT's, was retaken, the other guns remaining in the hands of the enemy.

The fact of HANCOCK's abandoning the position on the road is divested of the aspect of misfortune, which it would otherwise wear, when it is considered that its occupation was merely intended to be temporary, for the purpose of destroying the road, and that WARREN retains his secure foothold on the railroad above. The vital importence of this to LEE is demonstrated by the very fierceness of this and his previous attacks to drive us away. These assaults have all met a bloody repulse, and a few more such must end by the annihilation of his army.

Reports via Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 26.

The following information has been received here from City Point:

The enemy in very strong force attacked the Second Army Corps on the extreme left yesterday, and having far superior numbers, were almost upon the point of overpowering them, when the Fifth Corps came up, and the enemy were repulsed and driven from the field.

The loss on both sides was about equal.

We still maintain our lines as before, holding the Weldon Railroad in our grasp.

The Seizure of the Weldon Road—Its Strategy—Operations Previous to the Battle of Thursday Last.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Friday, Aug. 26—A. M.

It has not been my privilege to write a word from the Army of the Potomac since the affair of the 30th ult., when Gen. BURNSIDE's mine was exploded, and now, on resuming my pen, I find it embarrassing to begin. Precisely at the present time there are no movements in progress, but the past two weeks have been full of important events, and, perhaps, I cannot do better than give a *résumé* of them. Bear with me, then, a little while, and in a few days I shall be again established in my old office of journalist, and my ephemeræ shall flow as smoothly as a mill-pond.

The Lieutenant-General, tireless and tenacious of purpose—planning ever and plotting ever—(I am not praising the man, I am only speaking of him as the instrument of the Almighty for carrying out the dispensations of His Divine Providence)—the Lieutenant-General having met failure on the 30th, at once entered upon a new scheme of operations, which was initiated on Saturday, the 13th. The objects of this scheme were threefold.

1. To surprise the enemy on the north bank of the James River, and by a successful dash encourage the army.

2. At the moment of the demonstration it was known that rebel troops were *in transitu* from before Petersburgh to join EARLY's forces in the Shenandoah Valley. An unexpected threatening of Richmond from the north side of the James River must certainly thwart this intention of the enemy, and the march of these reinforcements was arrested.

3. The enemy's force on the Petersburgh front being now materially weakened, a portion of our troops could also be withdrawn thence for operations elsewhere. WARREN's corps, (the Fifth,) holding the extreme left, was accordingly detached from the main army, and boldly cutting loose, made a circuit of seven miles, getting south of Petersburgh, seizing the Weldon Railroad, where it is now securely intrenched—at least, it appears to be.

Such were the three objects of the recent movements—three objects, elaborate in detail, yet simple in execution—dependent upon each other, and yet so independent that the failure of any single one could not imperil the success of all. How was the plan executed? I believe that in its first object it partially failed, but for its second and third a clear success may be claimed. Let us see.

On Sunday morning, Aug. 14, the Tenth Corps (Major-Gen. BIRNEY) crossed the James River at FOSTER's position at Deep Bottom, getting into position by daylight—a very prompt movement, admirably executed, and highly commendable of the gallant corps.

Conjointly with the advance of the Tenth Corps, the Second (Major-Gen. HANCOCK) was to have moved from Strawberry Plains, two miles lower down the river, the precise scene of its operations during the last week of July. Here occurred the first error in the execution of the plan, completely nullifying the pretty piece of strategy which made the Second Corps embark on Friday at City Point, and move down the river, as if bound for Washington. When the troops arrived at Strawberry Plains, early on Sunday morning, it was discovered that there were no wharf accommodations, no flotilla of small boats—in fact no conveniences or facilities of any kind for disembarking. Such an oversight was inexcusable; but just such stupidity has occurred over and over again during the war, and probably will until the end of the chapter, unless a reform be instituted, and the guilty be hanged with a short shrift. I have no idea who is to blame in this special case.

The Second Corps, therefore, did not get ready to fight until late in the afternoon, when it should have been in position by daylight, and the first object was thwarted. Had every part of the plan worked smoothly, we should, probably, have added to the trophies of the war a dozen guns, and captured 5,000 prisoners at least, while more sanguine folk say that we might have got plumply into Richmond.

Meanwhile, as the Second Corps (whose bright and gorious history can in no wise be clouded by the tardiness marking this occasion) was landing, the Tenth Corps formed line of battle, and advancing, surprised the enemy, counting four siege howitzers, six stands of colors and about seventy prisoners among the gains of the day. GREGG's cavalry had some sharp skirmishing also on the Charles City Road. I do not propose to give any details of the fighting, but two regiments of TERRY's division of the Tenth Corps—the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts and One Hundredth New-York, particularly distinguished themselves in the first day's advance. During Sunday night the Tenth Corps fell back almost to the river bank, and moving down a mile or more, marched out in advance of the Second Corps. At 9 o'clock A. M., Gen. BIRNEY attacked the enemy in front, carrying one line of their rifle-pits very easily without much loss, and at 11 o'clock he pushed forward for the second line, which was also carried. The troops engaged were TERRY's division, two brigades of TURNER's, and CRAIG's brigade of the Second Corps. At the same time GREGG's cavalry was having a severe fight about three miles to the right beyond the Charles City Road, supported by MILES' brigade of the Second Corps, driving the enemy, and killing the rebel Gen. CHAMLISS. In the afternoon, the enemy massed to retake the position from which BIRNEY had ousted them in the morning, and, after being repulsed with heavy loss three times, succeeded on the fourth in recapturing a small portion of the line of works.

The excessive heat of Tuesday compelled on both sides a suspension of hostilities, other than slack skirmishing, until nightfall, when the rebels made a furious onset. Their purpose was to recapture the remaining portion of their line, having received heavy reinforcements from the troops *in transitu* for the Valley during the day. Massing, they charged upon our line, striking them at a salient held by BIRNEY's brigade of negro troops, connecting with FERRY on the left and TURNER on the right. The result was a repulse with a very severe loss to the enemy. After this there was no further fighting. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday were spent in watching, and on Friday night our forces were withdrawn, leaving Gen FOSTER at his old position at Deep Bottom, where, says a recent rebel journal, he has a right to remain, having preëmpted a claim to the lands.

Our aggregate loss by the operations here was about 2,000 in killed, wounded and missing—nearly 1,500 being in the Tenth Corps. The enemy's loss is generally said to have been certainly as heavy; and 300 prisoners fell into our hands in addition to the guns and colors of the first day's fighting.

It will be seen that the second object of the plan was attained. Some of the troops passing through Richmond on the way to the Valley were brought back, and a portion of the rebel force in front of Petersburgh was hastily brought to the north side of the James, to check a possible movement looking to the capture of Richmond.

This last result was precisely what was wanted. By weakening their lines south of the Appomatox, the rebels enabled Gen. WARREN to move round upon the Weldon Railroad with the Fifth Corps. Breaking loose from the remainder of the army on the morning of Thursday, the 18th, CRAWFORD's division leading, the railroad was struck at the old Globe Hotel, two and a half miles only from Petersburgh. Pushing promptly up about half a mile further, Gen. WARREN met the enemy in open field, without intrenchments on either side, and repulsed them after a severe fight, with a much heavier loss than he himself sustained, although our own casualties of all kinds numbered 936, many of them being from sun-stroke, the heat being so intense that the men fell down overpowered from its effect in the midst of the fight.

On the 19th the enemy attacked Gen. WARREN in force on his right, striking our line at the point of communication between the Fifth Corps and the Ninth, which was not yet in thorough connection. This attack was made at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Fifth Corps was formed in line of battle and the enemy charged through, capturing at least 1,500 prisoners, among whom was Brig.-Gen. HAYES, commanding the Regular Brigade. The enemy's success was but transient. They were driven back again with a loss of over 2,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

On the 20th there was little done beyond skirmishing and fortifying for positions.

On Sunday, the 21st, at about 9 o'clock A. M., the whole of HILL's corps was massed against WARREN's left. The battle lasted about three hours, the rebels charging with all their force time after time. In each charge they were completely withered. Their lines melted like snow in fire. Our troops did not yield an inch, notwithstanding forty pieces of artillery thundered against them while the rebels were charging. In this onset of the enemy we captured

Eight hundred prisoners, of whom thirty-eight were officers.

One flag by private JAMES T. JENNINGS, of Company K, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

One flag by Capt. J. C. BATCH, Seventy-sixth New-York Volunteers.

One flag by Lieut. M. EYRE, Jr., Adjutant Third Delaware Volunteers.

One flag by First Sergeant J. H. SHILLING, Company H, Third Delaware Volunteers.

One flag by Corp. J. ELLIS, Company A, Seventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers.

One flag by Private Norton, Company F, and two others by gallant men whose names I did not learn.

The prisoners say that in this action Gen. HILL was wounded, and it is very certain that the enemy have not been so severely handled before for a long time. In front of our left, the ground was fairly paved with their dead and wounded. On Monday and Tuesday the Fifth Corps advanced its picket lines, holding the ground from which the rebels had moved to the attack on Sunday. On Tuesday night the enemy made another assault on WARREN, very vigorous and determined, but was again repulsed.

Up to Tuesday night, five miles of the railroad had been irreparably destroyed, all the distance from Ream's Station to WARREN's front.

The Second Corps, for four days past, has been supporting WARREN's left, and last night there was a very heavy attack on their front, near Ream's Station, resulting in the repulse of the enemy.

This taking and holding of the Weldon road may be considered the most substantial success that the army has achieved since it crossed the James River. In proof of the importance of the road to the rebels, are their persistent attempts to dislodge our forces; but we have a firm grip upon it, and there seems to be no likelihood of their succeeding. We only need a similar hold upon the Danville road to starve LEE's army out of Richmond.

The army, in the height of its present successes, is full of spirits and full of fight.

Taking advantage of the changes along Gen. BUTLER's lines at Bermuda Hundred, incident to the relief of the Tenth Corps by the Eighteenth, the rebels yesterday morning made a demonstration. Opening with artillery, the first that has been heard along these lines during the past two months, the enemy doubled their skirmish line and charged upon our pickets. They had troops massed, ready for a charge upon our main line, in case there should be a chance to pierce it. But Gen. PICKETT miscalculated. He found our boys ready and in stronger force than he had hoped. The fighting was very brief, and resulted in a rebel loss of sixty-one prisoners, ten of whom were wounded. How many were killed we did not hear. Our own casualties were one killed, twelve wounded and fourteen missing. During the afternoon we shelled the rebel position, but could not provoke them to renew the attack.

Gen. BUTLER left yesterday on ten days' leave for the North. During his absence, Col. J. W. SHAFFER, Chief of Gen. BUTLER's Staff, will administer the affairs of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

H. J. W.

The Indian War.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 27.

Advices received from the West state that seven men of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, en route for Salina to Fort Ellsworth, with dispatches, were attacked by upward of two hundred Indians, and four of them killed.

Large bodies of Indians are reported between Smoky Hill and Saline Rivers, and all the valleys west of Kansas are swarming with them.

About five settlers' families are encamped thirty miles north of Fort Riley.

The savages are said to have captured over three thousand horses and mules, beside a large amount of cattle, during the past six weeks.

The population of the various tribes banded together for war is about eighteen thousand, four thousand of whom are warriors.

Accident on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad—Thirty Persons Injured.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Aug. 28.

An accident occurred on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad on Friday. About thirty persons were injured, one or two probably fatal. None were killed. The train consisted of three passenger and one baggage car, which was completely wrecked. The accident was caused by a hurricane. The engineer of the train saw it coming, and just as the train reached Weitzel's Bridge he put on all the steam he could raise, in order to clear the bridge and gain the shelter of an embankment just ahead of it.

The tornado, however, struck the train, and with such force as to lift the cars from the track. Two of the passenger cars made two complete revolutions, and then landed, with their wheels uppermost, in a ravine. Stone walls were leveled by the force of the wind, and the massive roof of a large stone house was lifted into the air and carried a considerable distance.

From Gen. Sherman's Army.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 27.

An officer from the front says Gen. SHERMAN was moving the bulk of his army to a position on the Macon and Georgia Railroad, in the rear of Gen. HOOD's forces, and that heavy skirmishing was constantly going on.

COLLISION ON THE RAILROAD.—On Saturday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a collision occurred on the Morris and Essex road, between two passenger trains, at East Newark, owing to one of the trains being behind time. One of the engines was badly damaged, but no one was injured.

THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.

HEAVY SKIRMISH ON FRIDAY.

The Enemy Break, and Retire in Great Disorder.

SPIRITED FIGHT AT WILLIAMSPORT.

A Demonstration in our Front.

Our Special Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, Saturday, Aug. 27—9 A. M.

Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, Gen. CROOK moved out Wells' brigage of Thoburn's division from the left of our line to reconnoiter the enemy's position, and ascertain if they had any force of importance stationed in his front. Our men advanced in line of battle, with a heavy skirmish line out in front, and soon engaged the enemy's skirmishers, who rapidly retreated on their reserves, stationed a short distance in the rear of the skirmish line. Our men advanced boldly and rapidly until they came within 500 yards of the line, drawn up to receive them, who opened a heavy fire of musketry, which lasted nearly twenty minutes, when the enemy broke and ran under cover of a battery of artillery, which had in the mean time been brought up and placed in front of the works in exactly the same position where they had a battery last Thursday, when we made a similar reconnoissance.

After the enemy had broken and retreated—which they did in great disorder, some of them throwing down their arms to expedite escape—Col. LOWELL, of the Second Massachusetts, dashed in with his regiment of cavalry, and, charging across the open field, killed and wounded quite a number, and succeeded in capturing sixty-nine prisoners, among them one Lieutenant-Colonel and five other officers of lesser grade.

As soon as the enemy had retired, under cover of his artillery and in close proximity to his earthworks, which extend across the Charlestown Road, their battery opened on our line with great fury, thundering away rapidly, but with no effect whatever. The shots were fired at random, and most of the shells fell short or exploded over the heads of our men.

Col. WELLS having obtained the information desired, and accomplished the object of the reconnoissance, quietly withdrew his command, taking off the killed and wounded, which will not exceed 100.

The Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery, at present serving as infantry, were conspicuous for gallantry. If they had not been recalled, they would have charged clear up to the enemy's earthworks.

Among the wounded, I regret to announce Maj. CASPER URBAN, a brave and distinguished officer. He was struck on the shoulder by a spent ball.

After our men had been recalled, the enemy continued to shell us with their battery, and were replied to by Battery B, of the Fifth United States Artillery, commanded by Capt. DUPONT. The artillery duel lasted half an hour, when the enemy's battery withdrew.

Some cornstacks, situated in the rear of the enemy's skirmish line, where they have been in the habit of secreting themselves, were set on fire by the explosion of one of our shells, and burned to the ground.

The reconnoissance now in progress on the left, develop the fact that the enemy have withdrawn their forces in our immediate front and evacuated their earthworks. It is rumored they are moving in he direction of Shepherdstown.

Information was received yesterday evening here, that Gen. AVERILL had a spirited fight at Williamsport with two regiments of rebel cavalry and some infantry, who had attempted to cross at that place. During the early part of the engagement Gen. AVERILL sent to Gen. CUSTER for assistance, but afterward sent him word that he had a sufficient force, and had driven back the enemy.

You may look for the resumption of active operations in the department immediately, and unless I am very much mistaken, we will have the long-looked for battle early in the coming week.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 28.

A letter received here to-day from the Upper Potomac says the rebels, in cavalry force, were last seen at Cherry Run, eleven miles west of Hagerstown, on Friday. The mail stage arrived at the latter place from Hancock, a distance of about twenty-four miles, on the night of that day.

The shelling of Williamsport by the enemy from the opposite side of the river, on Friday, did no injury to individuals, but three houses were somewhat damaged.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 28.

The TIMES' special correspondent at Harper's Ferry sends the following, under date of Saturday, Aug. 27:

A lively demonstration was made in our front yesterday by the throwing forward of a strong skirmish line by a portion of Gen. CROOK's command. The affair lasted about an hour, when the enemy retired. Our loss, principally in the First and Second Brigades, was about 100.

Capt. PRATT, Provost-Marshal of Harper's Ferry District, reports having received 124 prisoners.

All quiet this morning.

Torbert's Cavalry—A Retrograde Movement and a Fight—The Enemy Discovered in Force.

NEAR SHEPHARDSTOWN, Va., Thursday, Aug. 25, 1864.

There has been no general engagement yet. On Sunday, the cavalry command fell back from Berryville toward the Potomac, and to the vicinity of this place. The Second Brigade was commanded by Col. DE CESNOLA, covering the rear. The enemy followed closely, showing both infantry and cavalry. Our loss was comparatively small, and this was confined principally to the Ninth New-York Cavalry. So rapid was the advance of the enemy that he got a cross fire of artillery and musketry upon the Second Brigade, and it seemed almost a providential interference that no more men were injured. Annexed will be found a partial list of casualties. Yesterday there was some fighting in front of the Nineteenth Corps—a force of the enemy attempting to feel our lines; there were few casualties.

FRIDAY MORNING, Aug. 26.

Yesterday morning, Gen. TORBERT ordered his cavalry to advance up the Winchester Pike, for the purpose, doubtless, of gaining some information as to the whereabouts and force of the enemy in that vicinity. Near Leetown, the head of EARLY's whole command was met—ANDERSON's division, of LONGSTREET's corps, on the right; BRECKINRIDGE's corps, forming the center of EARLY's old division, on the left. The enemy were at first taken somewhat by surprise, and, upon meeting the advance of Gen. CUSTER's brigade, supposed it was merely a strong picket, and deployed the Fifty-first Virginia, Col. WOLF, supported by the balance of VOSBURG's brigade to force a passage. Col. WOLF was shot in the neck and almost instantly killed as the Second Brigade, under Col. DE CESNOLA dashed into action on the right of the main road. A portion of the First Brigade, Gen. CUSTER, made a corresponding movement on the left of the road at about the same time, and success seemed to be within our grasp for a time; but little did the command know what they were fighting at this time. No great time elapsed, however, before the at first rapidly receding fire appeared to be checked. Briefly and heroicly our men held to the ground obtained, but the enemy bringing up their reserves, they were compelled to fall back. An ominous firing on the flank, indicating a flank movement, at this time hastened the retreat of the troops. They did not fall back any too fast, for scarcely had the reserves been reached, when dense masses of the enemy's infantry could be seen on either flank. They had approached so cautiously as almost to have escaped discovery. A little more caution in the centre would have doubtless been rewarded by a large number of Union prisoners that their flanking columns could have swept in. Our cavalry, as usual, behaved well, and compelled the enemy to show his force before falling back. The enemy followed up rapidly, and were forced to flank each successive position taken to check their progress. In this movement portions of the First and Third Divisions were both engaged at different times, and a running fight was kept up until night, at which time was reached a safe position between Shepherdstown and Harper's Ferry. Gen. TORBERT was on the ground directing affairs. Gen. MERRITT, on this, as he has done on many previous occasions, proved himself to be a worthy successor of the lamented BUFORD. Where in general all acted their part so well, it would be as superfluous to particularize individual acts of daring as to state that Gen. CUSTER acted well in presence of the enemy. The brigade of the latter General was cut off near Shepherdstown, but he succeeded in extricating it from every difficult position, and with small loss.

A few individual cases of hair-breadth escapes, it will not be inappropriate to mention. Capt. PARKER of the Second Brigade staff, as he was carrying an order, had a ball just graze the back of his neck, sufficient to draw blood. Col. DE CESNOLA had two orderlies killed. The orderly of Capt. WHITE, Second Brigade staff, was wounded severely in the arm, so as to render amputation necessary. This occurred as Capt. W. advanced upon the enemy with the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Maj. DURLAND. The Major himself had an exceedingly narrow escape, while making a charge, a ball striking his hand, glancing off without inflicting a serious wound. That any one struck should escape serious injury seems almost miraculous, for nearly all the balls used by the enemy are those which explode upon striking any object.

The enemy now hold the river from Shepherdstown to Williamsport, and it is supposed were crossing last night.

Annexed will be found a list of casualties, so far as obtained. The total loss in killed and wounded will not probably exceed 200. We lost a few prisoners, and captured a few.

Casualties, Aug. 25.

SIXTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY, MAJ. BEARDSLEY.

Wounded.

Sergt. A J Sutton, H.
Charles Thompson, E.
W H Carthell, I.
M Snyder, M.
Edward Hall, L.

FOURTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY—LIEUT.-COL. PARNELL.

Oscar Wermger, M—killed.
—— Wapbury, K.
Corp. L. Proffe, I.
James Docherty.

NINTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY—COL. NICHOLS.

Capt H W Mason, I.
1st Lieut J B Burrows, E.
Sergt James Watson, A.
Sergt Chas E Chaffer, B.
John Casler, E.
Daniel Evans, H—killed.
Sylvester Smith, B.
Wm Chaple, L—killed.
Thos Beaumont, M.
Sergt Robt Dennison, B.
Wm M Lane, B.
D Laop, B.
Sergt A C Lashure, C—killed
P O'Connor, M.
N Clay Oliver, M.
Corp Chas Robbins, C.
Edwd Lawrence I—killed.
Sgt Martin Harman, I.

SEVENTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY—MAJOR DURLAND.

Maj Lee Durland—head.
Capt Wm Thompson.
1st Lieut James Potter—wounded and prisoner.
Corp A A Hortfort, A.
John McCullough, A.
Israel Waterhouse, A.
David Stone, A—wounded and prisoner.
Geo Reagan, B.
Jas D Trayo, C.
J Eshleman, E.
Fred Krits, E.
John Barter, E.
Henry McQuate, E—wounded and prisoner.
Sergt Wm F Severs, F.
Corp Solomon Lowe, F.
Jacob Worruf, H.
Jas Bishop, G—wounded and prisoner.
Chas Eyrster, H.
Chas Mairain, H.
Michl Shover, H—captured.
John Snyder, H—captured.
Joseph Bidlow, H—captured.
Wm Zimmerman, H—captured.
Franklin Shubb, H—captured.
Levi Michael, H—captured.
Dan Swartz, I.
Ed Mahoney, I.
J W Williams, K.
Ed Burk, K.
Sergt C P Andreas, M—wounded and captured.

RECAPITULATION OF CASUALTIES IN SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.

Sixth New-York—Five men wounded	5
Ninth New-York—4 men killed, 2 officers wounded, and 12 men wounded	18
Fourth New-York—1 man killed, 2 men wounded, and 1 man missing	4
Seventeenth Pennsylvania—3 officers wounded, 21 men wounded, and 6 missing	30
Total	57

Totals—Men killed, 5; officers wounded, 5; men wounded, 40; men missing, 7.

(Official) J. H. MAHUKEN, Capt. and A. A. G.

On August 21 the Ninth New-York met with the following losses at Berryville:

Richd. Taylor, F—killed.
Geo Worley, F.
Sergt G A Bicker, F.
Corp A J Malleck, I—breast.
Wm Shaddock, I—foot.
Sergt W Markham, B—leg.

GEN. TORBERT'S STAFF.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, CEDAR CREEK, Va., Aug. 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 5.—The following named officers are announced as the staff of the Chief of Cavalry, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Capt M A Reno, 1st U S Cav, Chief of Staff.
Capt C E Norris, 2d U S Cav, A A I G.
Capt G B Sanford, 1st U S Cav, A A A G.
Wm H Rubison, Med D.
Capt H Paige, A Q M, Chief Q M.
Lieut.-Col. Geo H Wood, A C S, Chief C S.
Capt J J Coppinger, 14th U S Inf, A A D C.
Capt R Ellis, 6th Pa Cav, A A D C.
Capt T G Martindale, 1st N Y, A A D C.
Capt M Berry, 20th Pa, A A D C.
Capt E H Bailey, 1st N Y, A A D C.
Lieut H H Goldsmith, 15th N Y Vols, A A D C.
Lieut R C Wallace, 5th Mich Cav, A A D C.
Capt R Pendergrast, 1st N Y Cav, Provost-Marshal.

By command of Brigadier-Gen. TORBERT.

(Signed) GEO. C. SANFORD, Capt. and A. A. G.

E. A. PAUL.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 27.

The first train over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, new broad gauge route between New-York and St. Louis, containing the officers of the road and invited guests, arrived here this morning, in forty-four hours from New-York. The road will be opened to the public about the first of October.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Ruling Fault of the People—Patience Needed—Gen. Sherman's Industry—The Work he has Accomplished.

Fom Our Own Correspondent.

BEFORE ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 13, 1864.

The rapid growth of our nation in every particular that goes to make up the sum total of a great people, has educated us into a sort of intuitive notion that everything must come at our bidding, and led us to revolt at any check imposed on the realization of our desires.

Now while it is paying only a just tribute to the loyalty of the nation to say that its heart has been intensely true to itself through the whole history of our national troubles, and stood up with bold and unfaltering front to the burdens involved in the reëstablishment of peace and the maintenance of the integrity of the Union, yet it cannot have escaped observation, that hasty and unjust judgments have been pronounced on the men and measures, too, that have failed to realize the ideal success which has been as unjustly expected of them. There are limits to the power of an army, however skillfully handled, as well as to all other human things; and impatient and hasty action is one of its most baneful hindrances to success. Let the nation have patience, and its endurance shall be rewarded with the laurels of conquest. The army has faith in the right and Gen. SHERMAN.

We have been settled down before the fated city for three weeks past; movements and counter-movements have, during that time, been made, all having in view the grand design, the consummation of the one purpose of the American people, viz.: the defeat of treason and the exaltation of truth and justice. The end is nearing, let the people hope.

Since we have been in this position things have not remained in *statu quo*. Though apparently little has been gained in territorial progress, and, consequently, to unmilitary eyes no progress at all has been made. Yet, real progress is being daily made against the works of the enemy, and a constant drawing of the cord more closely around them. I believe the days of Atlanta are numbered, and think myself warranted in that belief from the facts accumulating before me, and the direct personal supervision given by Gen. SHERMAN to the positions of his troops. He is everywhere overlooking his works, giving instruction or correcting mistakes, and no part of his vast machinery fails to share his attention, hence everything in his vast army is in perfect working order.

It is really marvelous that an army of between one and two hundred thousand men, with a line of communications of between 400 and 500 miles, exposed to the raids of the enemy, should be kept so perfect and every army want fully supplied. The men are better fed at this point, and to this hour, than they were in Lookout Valley last Winter and Spring, at any given period of their encampment there. Clothing, too, is in ample supply. The Commissary and Quartermaster Departments are well provided with their needful stores, which are regularly issued to the troops in full ration.

All the bridges on the railroad from Chattanooga to our line of works before Atlanta are in good order, and the road itself much better than the road from Nashville to Chattanooga. The bridge across the Chattahoochee was completed one week ago yesterday, and the locomotive ran down to within a few rods of our rear line of works. There, as if to wake Mr. HOOD and company to a knowledge of her proximity, the engine whistle was set in motion at the top of its force and kept up an almost incessant scream for nearly half an hour, and then quietly retreated to a place of safety. The nearest point to the army at which the depot of supplies is now located cannot be over a mile and a half. It is, however, only for certain kinds of supplies that this depot is established. The main depot is yet at Marietta. That it will be moved from Marietta nearer the front cannot be doubted, I think, but at what period is one of the things yet to be known. I think, taking everything into the account, this is one of the most successful campaigns ever conducted, either in this or any other land; and its future triumphs are not less likely to be as brilliant and successful. The same presiding genius is at its head and as capable as ever to give to it an efficient leadership, seconded by men of education and experience in the field, and tried men, too.

The *esprit de corps* of this army is all that can be wished. Notwithstanding an active campaign of nearly four months' duration, the men are as jubilant as fresh troops.

The seeming great wants of the army at this moment are tobacco, and stationery. These are furnished in very limited supply, by sutlers, and at exorbitant prices. As the boys say, "the sutlers put it on quite *thick*."

The state of health is much better in the army than we were warranted to hope for before we came into this climate. Our fears have been happily averted; and the sanitary condition of the army, and its health is equal to anything we could reasonably expect, in good quarters, and at rest in a permanent encampment. We have had delightful weather for a few days past, warm suns, but frequent, refreshing rains have diffused a wholesome coolness through the atmosphere. The boys have enjoyed it greatly, and it has added greatly to their comfort, whilst it has improved their health. I have said nothing scarcely about the situation of the army here at present. I will write early next week and give those particulars, with others that may transpire between this and that.

EPSILON.

TENTH ARMY CORPS.

A Soldier's Letter—The Late Operations North of the James—Battle Experiences of a Private.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SEVENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS, BERMUDA HUNDRED, Va., Sunday, Aug. 21, 1864.

Our division and most of the Tenth Army Corps returned here about 3 o'clock this morning, after operating for seven days, in conjunction with the Second Corps, (HANCOCK'S,) and several colored brigades of the Seventh) across the James. We had several thousand cavalry and several batteries with us. Some portion or other of this large army were constantly skirmishing or fighting the enemy. The result and detail of all that was done you know much more about, by telegraph and dispatch, than I; consequently, I shall merely give the outline of our regimental brigade and division doings so far as came under my observation. We left our camp on the night of Saturday, the 13th, with our knapsacks and shelter tents, marched five or six miles to the pontoon below Jones' Landing, and crossed over the James, passing the fort on the other side built by Gen. FOSTER'S troops. A little beyond, in the woods, commenced the first day's skirmishing. The enemy were driven, with the loss of forty odd prisoners, through the woods and over the open fields, on a rise of ground. We lost a number, including one or two officers. Our regiment acted as skirmishers in the open field, and to protect the artillery, which was shelling the woods in every direction. All the country here appears to be woods, with occasional clearings. Our regiment lost but one killed and two or three wounded this day. Toward night the colored troops charged the enemy's works beyond and took them, with some prisoners. On our right a battery of eight guns, (three or four of them large ones,) was taken by the One Hundredth New-York, Tenth Connecticut, and some others. Nearly half our regiment had fallen out on the march Saturday night from fatigue. It was very hot and oppressive Saturday night, Sunday and Monday, during which time we carried our knapsacks, marching and changing directions through the woods and openings, mostly in the night. Monday we proceeded two or three miles further, to the rear of the enemy's battery on the hill and their chain of works, constituting the outer line of fortifications to Richmond, and seven or eight miles from there. Their artillery killed one of our regiment here. Ours opened with spirit and soon silenced theirs. Tuesday morning it came our division's turn to charge the enemy's works. The first line of rifle-pits were carried in the morning by the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, Tenth Connecticut, One Hundredth New-York and Eleventh Maine. The First Brigade (HOWELL'S) took the lead in charging the second or main works of the enemy's right, and the Second Brigade (HAWLEY'S) following as a reserve. Our orders—with SPENCER'S carbines—were, if those ahead were repulsed and fell back, to lie flat on the ground and let them pass over us, then to rise and resist the enemy—no matter how strong—to the last: but the First Brigade said they would not be repulsed, and they were not. It was through an undergrowth of very small trees, with trees, and bushes, and hollows to pass over. So near was our front line to the enemy's works, that in two or three minutes after the order to march was given, the roll of the enemy's guns and their volleys came upon us. Our regiment did not wait to see if the front was repulsed or not, but rushed on with wild yells, and their works were carried. Our loss in the two charges (First and Third Brigades) were heavy, especially in officers. Col. PLYMPTON, of the Third New-Hampshire, and a Brigade Colonel of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, with a good many Captains and Lieutenants, were killed. Out of eleven officers, one regiment lost seven. We took some prisoners—I do not know how many. This was the right of the enemy's works; their front they still retained. Passing the works, our men crossed an open field, to the edge of another woods, directly in the rear of the enemy, with wild cheers and yells. I was so tired I could not yell, but held up my cap on my gun and went bareheaded. The rebels were in a hollow in front and on the hill—above were our batteries, thundering away. Had we then 5,000 or 6,000 more determined men, I think the enemy could have been cleaned out, strong as they were, and reinforced, I understand, but after maintaining our position for an hour they flanked us, in turn, in the woods on our right. About 100 of our regiment went into action. Our loss in the seven days, about 40.

Our regiment here lost Lieuts. LEE and BARKER killed, and Lieut. MERRIAM'S leg shattered below the knee; also, a number of privates. I was slightly wounded just before our forces fell back, the ball grazing my thigh, singeing it black and knocking me down. At first, I thought it had passed through my thigh, but soon found I could stand up, which I did, and fired 14 rounds, though we had all been firing on our knees. The Orderly-Sergeant and Colonel told me to go to the rear; on the way, over a rise of ground, I fired two or three more shots, and then fell in with another man also going to the rear. A moment after, a ball struck him in the back and he fell with a shriek.

Gen. TERRY is said to have led the charge on foot. Gen. BIRNEY, of Philadelphia, was in command, and Gen. GRANT is said to have been on the ground, occasionally, every day, dividing his time between here and Petersburgh. Gens. BEAUREGARD and LONGSTREET, and some say LEE were also there. Some say the only object was to draw off LEE'S army from Petersburgh, then capture the Weldon Railroad between Petersburgh and Richmond, and that Gen. WARREN is in possession of it and fortifying at Chester Station. At any rate most of our army evacuated last night the other side of the James. We were within two miles of Charles City Cross Roads, where MCCLELLAN fought a battle, and close to his cemetery. We lost 20,000 rounds of Spencer cartridges—the wagon getting mired in the woods.

Thursday night the rebels charged along our whole line. The colored troops on the right repulsed them three times, as did the cavalry on the left. We sent them back with terrific discharges of Spencer and Springfield muskets, and the artillery crashing through the undergrowth from the woods behind us. Unfortunately, some of our men in the rear, panic-struck, reported that the rebels were in our works, and the artillery fired one shot among our men, wounding four or five, and with grape and canister were ready to pour into us, when the true state of the case went back to them. Others say it was a miss-shot. One of our pickets was also shot by our own men. On our front a rebel Lieutenant and two men lay inside of our pickets. At every discharge our men sung out, "Come on Johnny." This cooled the rebels down, and they made little show afterward. Their loss must have been heavy, and will probably never be correctly known. My wound was nothing serious, and kept me out of no fighting. The day and night I was in the hospital a flag of truce was sent and the dead bodies of officers exchanged. The rebel Gen. CHAMBLISS was killed.

Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is reported at about 1,500.

We expect to be paid in a few days, and the troops very much need their money.

Adventures in Rebeldom.

Correspondence of the Rochester Express.

MALTBY HOUSE, Baltimore, Aug. 15, 1864.

Before receiving this you will have learned by telegraph of the return of JOHN SCOTT, of your city, and for the past three months a prisoner in Dixie. When captured he was sutler of the Thirty-first New-York Cavalry. His friends in this city received a telegram from him yesterday announcing his arrival at Annapolis with 450 other paroled prisoners. He arrived in this city this morning, and was met at the depot by his brother and several of his Rochester and Baltimore friends. He appeared as he left, minus coat, hat and vest, and fifty pounds of good, solid flesh, the latter of which was taken from him by a process peculiar only to the Southern Confederacy. We have listened all day with intense interest to his thrilling narrative of events as they transpired while in captivity, an outline of which I will attempt to give you:

HIS CAPTURE

was effected while on the road between Winchester and Gordonsville, which was, and is now, infested with that infernal of all rebel devils—MOSBY'S guerrillas. He was mounted on the famous Ashby mare, which came into his possession a short time before, and for which he was offered $1,000 just before his capture, riding leisurely along, head down and suspecting nothing, when a sudden "Halt!" caused him to look up and upon three men in citizens' dress, each with a weapon loaded at his head, and when he reached for his revolver, they told told him to "touch it not or they'd riddle him." He concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor" this time, at least, and immediately desisted from his original intention of showing fight. He was directed to follow them into the woods, which he did, where they met three others of the same stamp. He had one package of money of $1,000 on him and another of $150. He attracted the attention of the guard to some object at a distance and then threw the $1,000 package over the fence into the bushes, where he thinks he can find it.

ON THE MARCH FOR RICHMOND.

The next morning they started him off for Richmond, allowing him to ride his mare, and when night came they placed him in a room and put a guard over him. In the night he attempted to escape while the guard was asleep, but in drawing back the bolt of the door made a noise, which awoke them, and he was carefully watched till morning. This day they were joined by other prisoners, some from the First Veteran Cavalry, and while stopping to rest SCOTT assisted one of his friends to escape by attracting the attention of the guard, allowing him to jump out of the window and run away. After this no opportunity occurred for escape, and they were safely lodged in Castle Thunder, Richmond.

He was confined in Castle Thunder two months, and during that time he tried several times to get away, but without success. He bought a rope, for which he paid $40, to let himself down from the window, but the rope was small and he dared not trust his weight upon it. Col. CROOKS was in the same building, but not in the same room. Finally, one day he was ordered into line with some officers and men, who were going to be sent to Andersonville, Ga., among them Col. CROOKS. He objected to going, as he had been promised to be sent through the lines; but it did no good, and he was started with the rest.

HIS FIRST ESCAPE—POOR SHOOTING OF THE REBS.

When about thirty miles from Richmond, he jumped from the car, which was one of the forward ones. There were four guards inside and six on top of the cars. They immediately fired upon him, and he, to avoid the shots, hugged the cars pretty closely, and as they passed every car-guard of ten men fired upon him, and as the last car passed he rolled down the bank and crossed to some bushes, where a curve in the road brought him in full view of the whole train. The whole guard fired a volley upon him, but he fell to the ground and escaped. The cars were stopped and parties sent in search of him with guns and bloodhounds. He succeeded in reaching the Appomattox, which he waded twice the second day to avoid the dogs; but toward night of the second day he became exhausted and hungry, and made for the first house he saw and asked for something to eat.

HIS RECAPTURE.

While eating, some officers came out where he was and began to question him. He told them he was on the way to see some friends in Dinwiddie County; but they said they thought he was JOHN SCOTT, who had escaped the day before, and they should search him when he got through eating. He had two forged passes in his pocket, which he knew would not do to be seen. So he chewed them up, and swallowed them while eating. They then tied his hands behind him and chained him to a wagon wheel for the night. He remained in this position, and proceeded on his way the next morning under guard. While on the march the officers in charge of him took particular pains to inform the citizens that SCOTT was one of the Yankee raiders, and in several instances they tried to get possession of him for the purpose of making him pull hemp. SCOTT insisted that he was not a raider, and that probably saved his life. At one time he was stopped at a church on Sunday, and the congregation, the majority of whom were women, flocked out to see the Yank. The women shouted at him, using all manner of epithets, and one old woman in particular seemed bent on his *destruction*, shouting, "Where is the infarnal Yank? Hank the raider;" and shaking her fist in his face, said, "Give him to me, I'll fix him—they (meaning the raiders) stole all my things, destroyed my furniture, broke my company, d—n them!" SCOTT said he did not like to be made a show of, so he made up his mind to escape again.

HIS SECOND ESCAPE.

That night he was again chained to a wagon wheel, and when the guard fell asleep he slipped his chains and made for the woods.

THIRD CAPTURE.

He secreted himself days and traveled nights, till one day he came out to get something to eat and was again captured and taken to Mason's, who took him in charge, and the next day drove with him 26 miles, and delivered him up to an officer, who immediately started with him to Richmond. He again escaped from the officer in charge, and left the rebel capitol behind him once more, avoiding the military and pickets and again taking to the woods, living on blackberries; but finally being so utterly exhausted he determined to find a house where he could get something to eat, and was directed to a Union house by a negro. Upon arriving at this house and rapping at the door, it was opened by an old lady, who said, "I don't know your name, but I know you are from the North," and immediately commenced crying over him as though he were her son. She and her daughter brought their provisions, jellies, &c., which they had secreted, and fed him, and took the best possible care of him, until he recovered from his exhaustion. He remained here four days, and then recommenced his journey.

THE RATIONS.

The rations at Richmond were worse than ever before—eight ounces of cob-corn bread, and soup made out of maggotty meat of the blackest description. Hundreds died daily from starvation.

There were a great many Union people in Richmond who enlisted themseves in behalf of SCOTT, but he will mention no names for fear of bringing them into trouble. One man was very kind to him—a sergeant-major of a rebel regiment—and a former citizen of Rochester, all of which was heartily appreciated by SCOTT.

He received from friends information where the pickets were, and he flanked every one of them without difficulty, and got within one mile of our lines when he came suddenly upon a rebel vidette, and was again recaptured and marched to Richmond. This time to Libby, where he remained only two days, when he was brought North with 450 others, the worst cases in Richmond. Some were wounded badly—some sick with fever, and nearly all starved to death. Numbers died on the passage, and the hope of once more reaching their homes and the protection of the "old flag" buoyed them up through the voyage only to sink and die at the end of their journey. When carried on the boat these *men were picked up in the arms of boys and carried with the utmost ease* (!).

While our prisoners are fed and fatted and sent back to them in robust health, theirs are starved to death and left to perish in the dungeons of rebel prisons. If there is a sympathizer in Rochester with the devils in human shape, let him go to Annapolis and look upon these 450 prisoners just landed. If he was human he would never again insult ears polite by uttering his secession sentiments. These men all come back with *vengeance* written on their brows; and can we blame them, after all the wretchedness and misery they have endured? I saw to-night one man who had been in prison for fifteen months—in all the prisons in the South—and he says it would take a lifetime to describe what he has seen and endured since his imprisonment. He says his hand shall never cease striking while a rebel lives. Vengeance he will have, or die.

Mr. SCOTT will be in Rochester in a day or two when you can hear from his own mouth more than I can write.

A Perilous Trip.

RUNNING THE RAPIDS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE IN A SKIFF.

The Prescott (Canada) *Telegraph* has the following account of a hazardous exploit:

"During the latter part of July two men, named VIOTET JONES, of the Fusileer Guards, and ROBERT WELCH, of Mr. BARKER'S exchange office, Prescott, left here on a trip to Montreal, intending to run the rapids of the St. Lawrence. They started in a lapstreak skiff, twenty-one feet long, three feet six inches beam, and carried with them two pairs of oars, a sail and a tent, with the necessary cooking apparatus, &c., for camp life. They succeeded in reaching the Gallops, Rapid du Plat and the north channel of the Long Sault as far as the point the same evening. Being afraid to venture the remainder of the Channel, they carried their boat and traps across the island to the head of the South Channel, but the darkness was so intense that they considered 'discretion the better part of valor,' and they camped on the island all night. The following morning they 'packed up their duds' and made another, and this time successful, attempt, accompanied by the cheers of about 20 people who had congregated upon the shore. The peril of the undertaking will be better understood when we state that the swells washed over the boat, half filling it with water, one of which struck the man at the oars (WELCH) in his face, almost depriving him of his breath. They then run to Hogansburg, where they laid over a day. Next morning the Coteau Rapids were passed in beautiful style, and they soon reached the Cedars, 'the most splendid rapid of the whole lot to run.' The Slit Rock nearly finished our adventurers. Being unacquainted with the channel, they took the north shore, and when only about one hundred yards off, in a very swift current, they saw ahead of them a fall of about seven feet. By hard pulling and good steering, however, they succeeded in making the "Old Lock," on the north side, when an oar broke, fortunately just as they were within reach of the lock. They here struck an eddy, and went back to the head, when a passing raft pointed out the channel, and amid some good swells they descended the rapids in safety.

Then came the Cascades. Here they were advised by a gentleman whom they met not to attempt to run them, as the Cascades had never been run by anything smaller than a batteaux, and he was sure they would be drowned. Notwithstanding this they determined to proceed, and were anxiously watched in their perilous journey by the gentleman above spoken of. The first pitch was passed safely; at the second, however, the boat went down, and struck—whether the bottom or a rock they could not, of course, say. She, however, raised, they supposed, by the force of the current, although filled with water, and was carried about thirty yards, to a friendly rock. The moment they struck still water the boat sunk. The rock before spoken of, however, was near, and, though small, here they bailed out their boat and prepared to start again. Mounted on this lonely rock they took a view of the 'situation,' being anxiously desirous to 'change their base,' but no assistance could there reach them, and *nolens volens*, they had to take to their boat again. A point ahead was selected, and they determined if the boat should swamp in the rapids ahead, they would stick to her as long as she was kept up by the current and their lustily-plied oars, and then abandoning her, swim for the point.

Although badly tossed, however, she still kept up, and about half filled with water, bravely she came out of the latter peril. They reached the point, bailed their boat, hoisted sail, and started across Lake St. Peter, reaching the Nun's Island that night, where they camped. This was a good day's work. Seven rapids, large and small, were passed, and two lakes, making a distance of about seventy miles, and although 'wet to the skin,' they slept soundly, feeling thankful, it is to be hoped, to a bountiful Providence, to whose protective hand they, in a peculiar manner, this day owed their lives. The next morning they reached Caughnawaga, and were here strongly advised by a gentleman from the Montreal *Telegraph* and others against attempting this new danger. But they had passed through so many perils safely they had no notion of quitting their self-imposed task until they had completed it. They accordingly did run the Lachine Rapid, and run it safely and without adventure; thus making the entire trip from Prescott to Montreal in a skiff of one hundred pounds weight, with about five hundred and twelve pounds load, including baggage, their own weight, &c.

All the rapids were run stern first. The reason for this is that a better brace may be obtained with the oars in this position—the boat being at the complete command of the man at the oars, who besides goes down facing the danger. In such places a quick eye and steady hand are imperative, and even these, we should imagine, would hardly insure safety at all times. We hope Messrs. WELCH and JONES will not find many imitators."

Goldwin Smith on Emigration to America.

The following letter, addressed "to the Editor of the London *Daily News*," appears in that paper of Aug. 6:

SIR: The Secretary of the National Colonial Emigration Society, whose letter appears in your columns, believes that his society is doing the country good service by diverting the stream of emigration from the comparatively neighboring shores of America to the British dependencies on the other side of the globe. It is these dependencies, I presume, that are principally in view. The diversion of the stream to Canada would scarcely answer the patriotic purposes of the society, since a large number of emigrants who land in Canada afterward straggle on to the United States.

The society would, no doubt, have been doing good service under the old commercial system, when protection and exclusion, sustained by military force, were the law of trade, and when no markets were open to us but those in our own dominions. But it is worth while to consider whether the case is the same now, when trade, as a general rule is free, and when, consequently, the wealth produced by the labor of the emigrant in an emancipated colony, such as the United States, or even in a foreign country, is as much ours as that which is produced by the labor of the emigrant in our dependencies.

Free trade is at length recognized as a beneficent law of nature, connected with, and subservient to, the highest objects which the Author of Nature had in view in instituting the community of man. Free emigration will hereafter be recognized as a law equally beneficent, and equally commanding our deference. It will be seen that the natural tendencies of man lead him to emigrate to those shores which it is best for the race that he should people and cultivate; and that to force emigration to run counter to natural tendencies from motives of political aggrandizement, or of political antipathy, is to fight in vain against nature, whose law is not the law of ambition or of hatred.

By sending the emigrant to the more distant instead of the nearer shore, you, in the first place, and most obviously, waste the extra cost of transport. In the second place, as all his tools and means of work and subsistence, except the natural productions of the colony, have to be sent to him from a greater distance, and at greater expense, the cost of his productions is increased in proportion.

In the case of our dependencies, we, under the present system, gratuitously take upon ourselves the additional cost of military protection, which, in the event of war with a maritime power, would, especially as regards the more distant dependencies, become enormous.

There is probably no employment to which the surplus labor of this country can be put so profitable to us as the cultivation of the waste lands of America, where civilization brings the husbandman's tools and all the manufactured articles which he needs to the very edge of a boundless wilderness of virgin wealth, while the whole cost of government and protection is taken off the shoulders of England by the United States. The fact that American harvests are our own, would at once be brought home to us in a too convincing manner, if this society could succeed, by its exertions, in greatly reducing the supply of agricultural labor in the States.

If the objects of the society are not economical, but social, and if it is emigration itself, not the production of wealth, that they wish to encourage, they will find that in this case, as in others, the laws of sound economy are the foundation of the whole, and that, though they may be inferior in dignity and beauty to the superstructure, without them the superstructure will not stand. A natural emigration will always sustain itself. An artificial emigration, when the sentiments which have animated its promoters begin to cool, will fall off; and, if the natural emigration has been successfully interrupted, there will be a temporary interruption of emigration altogether.

The poor will not put forth, or allow themselves to be shipped off into an "unknown dark." They want the hand of friends and relatives on the other side to beckon them across the sea. The Secretary of the National Colonial Emigration Society offers us the society's pamphlet. To us, no doubt, the pamphlet would be instructive and attractive. But a letter from a peasant who was thriving in the land of promise, would move the village much more. Therefore, when the thread of connection has once been spun, as it has between this country and America, to break it may, for the advocates of emigration, be ill-advised.

If the objects of the society are neither economical nor social, but political, I must confess that when I think of regulating economical processes by political considerations, I am lost in a maze, in which I see many Governments and societies, clear as their course seemed to them, and excellent as their intentions undoubtedly were, have gone lamentably astray. But there is one consideration of a political kind, which I would venture to point out as countervailing, in some measure, those which generally prevail in this matter. If you preach against emigration to the American Republic, the English peasants, who have been trained by Anglican clergymen and squires, will, perhaps, listen to you; the Irish, who have been under a different training, will not; and the consequence of this will be, that the element friendly to England among the new population of the United States will be more than ever outnumbered by that which is hostile to her, and which, combined with the insolence and violence of the slave-owners, has always been the main source of our misunderstandings with the American Government. The great Irish power which fugitives from our injustice are rearing on the other side of the Atlantic, is only too likely to prove the destined avenger of Irish wrongs. The Englishman must be mad, or stricken with judicial blindness, who labors to intensify that peril.

Instruct the people by all means, as to the relative advantages of American and Colonial emigration. Set fairly before them the evils of the civil war in America, as well as the contingent evils of a war between this country and America, in which our dependencies would be involved. Warn them, and, if possible, guard them, against the dangers of fraudulent enlistment. But take care that the light you hold out for their guidance is not made darkness by the political feelings of the hour. Otherwise you may, with the most patriotic objects in view, become responsible for more mischief than could be done by all the vile crimps and kidnappers in New-York, a thousand times told. I am, &c., GOLDWIN SMITH.

The Foreign Emigrant Association.

COPY OF THE CONTRACT MADE WITH EMIGRANTS.

We have already quoted from the Quebec *Chronicle* some comments upon the transactions of the Foreign Emigrant Association of Maine. The following is said to be a copy of the contract under which the emigrants engage to come to this country:

"This indenture, made this 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at Stockholm, by and between 'The Foreign Emigration Association' of Maine, a corporation chartered under the laws of the State of Maine, in the United States of America, party of the first part and JOHN ANDERSSON, of Stockholm, party of the second part, witnesseth that the said ANDERSSON in consideration of the covenants and agreements of the Foreign Emigration Association, hereinafter mentioned, doth hereby place, bind and indent himself to the said association to serve and diligently and faithfully to labor for said association or its assignee in the State of Maine aforesaid, for the full term of one year, after arriving in said State of Maine, at the business or employment of house carpenter, or at such other proper and lawful civil employment as said association or its assignee may direct and appoint; and said ANDERSSON doth hereby covenant with the said association, its successors and assigns, that he will promptly and without delay embark on board, such vessel and at such port as said association shall direct, and proceed to the said State of Maine and report himself to said association or its agent at such place in said State as he may be required to, and that for and during the term aforesaid he the said ANDERSSON will well and faithfully serve the said association or its assigns; and that he will not willfully destroy or injure the property of his employer, but will conduct himself in a sober, temperate, honest and industrious manner.

And the said Foreign Emigrant Association in consideration of the foregoing, agrees and contracts to and with the said ANDERSSON to convey him to the State of Maine aforesaid for the sum of R: dr. 150 or the actual cost in dollars of the currency of the United States of America, and to procure employment for him as aforesaid, in said State of Maine, for the term of one calendar year from his arrival and report to the association, at the following wages, to wit, one hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum, with board and lodgings, and to pay said wages in the legal currency of the United States in manner following, that is to say: one half to be retained monthly, to cover cost of passage and other incidental expenses, the balance paid monthly on demand.

And said ANDERSSON covenants to pay said association, its successors or assigns, the said price of conveyance to the State of Maine, in equal monthly payments, of as above per month; and to continue in such employment as may be provided for him till the whole of such price of conveyance is paid.

In testimony whereof the said association has caused these presents to be signed by their Commissioner, and the seal of said association to be affixed thereto, and said ANDERSSON has hereunto set his hand and seal on the day and year first above written.

B. F. TEFT, Commissioner.
JOHAN ANDERSSON.

Done before me this 6th day of June, in the year 1864.
GEORGE V. TEFT, U. S. Consul.

CALIFORNIA.

Gen. McDowell and Bishop Kavanaugh.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 30.

The following correspondence, touching the case of Bishop H. H. KAVANAUGH, lately put under military arrest by Maj.-Gen. MCDOWELL, commanding this department, is self explanatory:

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL
CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA TERRITORY,
SAN FRANCISCO, July 25, 1864.

To Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh:

SIR: Inclosed you will find the decision of the Major-General Commanding the Department, in your case. You will, in accordance therewith, consider yourself released from all further military restraint.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN S. MASON.
Brig.-Gen. Vols., A. A. P. M. G. Cal. and Nev.
Official: JOHN GREEN, Capt. and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT PACIFIC,
SAN FRANCISCO, July 25, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. John S. Mason, Provost Marshal-General San Francisco, Cal.

GENERAL:—The Major-General Commanding has duly considered the communication of Bishop KAVANAUGH, submitted by you on the 21st inst., since when he has received from him, personally, further explanations and statements touching his presence on this coast.

From these and other sources, the General is satisfied Bishop KAVANAUGH is neither an emissary from the enemy, nor from such organization known as the "Methodist Episcopal Church South" as exists in the States in rebellion; but that he came here from his place of residence in Kentucky, on an invitation from church organizations already existing in this section of the country.

The General places full faith in the protestations of the Bishop, that he has neither directly or indirectly interfered in any way in political matters connected with the war, but has, here as at home, used his influence to soften the asperities which it has caused.

In consideration of the foregoing, and of the readiness manifested by him to take an oath of allegiance to the United States of America, disclaiming and renouncing allegiance to any other Government, the General directs Bishop KAVANAUGH to be released from further restraint.

In doing so, the General feels it opportune to call formally his attention, and that of the churches to which he is now ministering, to the designation they preserve of Methodist Episcopal Church *South*: the term *South*, thus used, having no significance in this extreme *West*, not connected with the States at war against the United States, and with the cause of that war.

It is, at this day, and under existing circumstances, of no practical consequence how they came to have that name, other than that it was brought about—no matter how—by the same great cause which brought about the war itself, and its retention by the Church in a section where that cause never existed, and is never to exist, has the inevitable effect to give rise to distrust on the part of large numbers of the best disposed of people, who are led to suspect that it is not merely a term implying Church organization, but one signifying a certain political affiliation as well.

To this the Bishop should attribute the origin, in a great degree, of the reports which have caused the personal inconvenience to which he has been subjected.

The General was glad to be informed by him that he himself advised that this designation be changed, and that one of the articles of his Church imposed the obligation on its pastors and members to be obedient to the powers that be.

In these times of so much distrust and misapprehension, it is to be hoped that these facts may become more generally and publicly known, for they would go far toward removing one cause among many which threaten this peaceful department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. HAVEN, Aid-de-Camp.
Official: JOHN GREEN, Captain and A. A. G.

This proves conclusively that the informant against Bishop KAVANAUGH committed perjury. The military authorities know who the vile creature is, and it is due to fair dealing, to the public peace and to personal safety, that he should be made a public example of, that others may be deterred from lodging false charges merely to serve their own personal or party ends.

The Case of Col. Weller.

From the San Francisco Press, July 30.

Gen. MCDOWELL last evening issued the following order in explanation of his policy and the cause of the arrest of Col. WELLER:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
SAN FRANCISCO, July 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 38.—1. The arrest of a prominent citizen on a charge of endeavoring—among other disloyal practices—to excite certain citizens to armed organization against the Government of the United States, on the pretext that they were to be prevented by the United States military forces from exercising their right to vote at the coming Presidential election, is deemed a suitable occasion to inform all concerned that it is made no part of the duty of the United States military authorities, and that there is neither an intention nor the slightest wish on their part to interfere in any way whatever to influence even, much less to control or restrain any one in the full and free exercise of his right to vote for whomsoever he pleases.

2. No armed organization will be suffered in the department, save those sanctioned by competent, constituted authority. By command of

Major-General MCDOWELL.
R. C. DRUMM, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEXICO.

Important Letter from Uraga.

One of the San Francisco papers reproduces the following letters from the *Voz de Mexico*:

JUNE 18, 1864.

Señores Don Juan J. Caserta, Don Jesus L. Portillo, Vicent Ortigosa, Antoino A. del Castillo, and Rafaél Jeminez Castro.

GENTLEMEN: I am convinced that in addressing me your letter, urging me to avoid the effusion of more Mexican blood, as a sterile sacrifice, or what comes to the same thing, to adopt the order of things which the Emperor of France is seeking to establish in the Republic by power of his bayonets, you did not entertain the most distant idea that I should yield to your proposition; but your motive was the hope of introducing discouragement into the ranks of those worthy Mexicans who are so heroically struggling for the independence of their country, leaving ground for false suppositions and absurd commentaries on the strength and elements of success of the National party, and the most ignoble calumnies in regard to myself.

Fortunately these intentions failed of their success before the good sense and the patriotism of the nation, which has the consciousness of its duty, and the energy necessary to fulfil it. I write these lines not with the intention of making a reply to your letter; of that I think you unworthy; but to denounce your crooked intrigues to the sound judgment of my fellow-citizens. As to myself, I owe to the confidence of my Government, to the brave companions which share with me the glory of fighting in the most sacred of causes, and, above all, to my patriotic conscience, the most solemn and explicit protestations that I will not lay down my arms until the day shall come when the independence of my country shall be firmly established. To discuss the details of your letter would be to soil my hands in a sink of pollution. I sicken at the thought of such dirty work. More than this: You, gentlemen, are the last to believe what you have said. To a soldier of the Republic, mutilated in the cause of liberty, bred from infancy in the doctrine of political independence, there can be no other device than this: War to the death with the French; war to the death with those who, betraying the sacred cause of their country, recognize or protect the foreign invader or the petty monarch whom he pretends to enthrone on our soil. This device I have adopted, and to this pledge my country and the world shall see me devoted. JOSE L. URAGA.

In connection with this letter is a testimonial of devotion, signed by all the General officers of the Republican army, and the following reply of Gen. ANGEL TRIAS to a proposal of desertion from an adventurer named LANGBERG:

CHIHUAHUA, June 16, 1864.

To Señor Emilio Langberg, Mazatlan:

SIR: Your public and private antecedents, combined with your foreign origin, should influence me in not being surprised at the contents of your letter, dated at the Capital on the 3d ult. In fact, it is not remarkable that a man who has always esteemed politics as a vocation by which to gain his livelihood, and who is destitute of fixed principles, should deem it a matter of small importance, whether he "runs with the hare or with the hounds," provided that his perquisites be not curtailed and his prosperity be undiminished, and that he should, like you, sell the sacred cause of national independence and "bend the supple hinges of the knee" before a clown of a monarch, that he may receive the reward of his treason in a handful of gold, or a gracious smile that flatters the vanity and feeds the hope of profits; nor should I be astonished at the audacious and assiduous solicitude and anxiety with which you appear to have embraced the doctrine of the dirty propaganda to which you belong; since, in that ardent solicitude there is an object, and a result is sought, even though it be degrading and infamous. But that which truly shocks me, is the stupidity manifested by you in the election of persons among whom you pretend to make proselytes: because the former shows a man destitute of all virtue, and the latter a man destitute of good sense. When you do me the justice to remind me that I have sacrificed my interests and risked my life for my country, when I believed that its nationality was menaced, you ought not to bring to memory these acts of strict duty, to deduce from them the conclusion that I should now become a renegade to my principles, abdicate my dignity and pollute myself with the most odious of defections; from those promises spring an inclination diametrically opposite to that which you pretend. If I had ever given, in my lifetime, the least proof of weakness in my principles, or lukewarmness in my patriotism, in a certain degree the insolent liberty which you have taken with me in directing to me your miserable invitation would be justifiable; but to pretend that I should be a traitor because I have been a patriot, to desire to convert me into a malefactor because I have been an honorable man, and to treat with me to sell my country because I love it, this is an absurdity which could alone fill the head of a fool, or one demented. Not feeling inclined to comment upon your letter in detail, I conclude this reply by adding, that I am the same man of 1846 and 1847, to whom the liberty of his country is dearer than life and fortune.

Yours, &c., ANGEL TRIAS.

Presidential Correspondence.

LETTER FROM GEN. JOHN C. FREMONT.

BOSTON, Aug. 20, 1864.

General Fremont:

SIR: You must be aware of the wide and growing dissatisfaction, in the Republican ranks, with the Presidential nomination at Baltimore; and you may have seen notice of a movement, just commenced, to unite the thorough and earnest friends of a vigorous prosecution of the war in a new convention which shall represent the patriotism of all parties.

To facilitate that movement it is emphatically advisable that the candidates nominated at Cleveland and Baltimore, should withdraw, and leave the field entirely free for such a united effort. Permit us, sir, to ask whether, in case Mr. LINCOLN will withdraw, you will do so, and join your fellow citizens in this attempt to place the Administration on a basis broad as the patriotism of the country and as its needs.

(Signed,
GEORGE L. STEARNS,
S. R. URBINO,
JAMES M. STONE,
ELIZUR WRIGHT,
EDWARD HABICH,
SAMUEL G. HOWE.

NAHANT, Aug. 25, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th.

If your letter were in effect an appeal only to my own sentiments in favor of a reunion of parties, I should not hesitate to renounce any personal views, but would be entirely ready to defer to the public opinion which your names represent.

But the conditions are no longer the same as when I expressed my readiness to retire in the event of a contingency which might have occurred at Baltimore. Having now definitely accepted the Cleveland nomination, I have not the right to act independently of the truly patriotic and earnest party who conferred that title upon me. In any event, it would be necessary first to consult with them. It might, besides, have only the effect still further to unsettle the public mind and defeat the object you have in view, if we should disorganize before first proceeding to organize something better.

To this end I suggest that a direct effort be made to obtain an immediate understanding between the supporters of the Baltimore and Cleveland nominations, in order that the friends of both may coalesce and unite upon an early day for holding such a convention as you propose. I am satisfied that I do not assume too much in saying that my friends will unite heartily in [illegible].

A really popular convention upon a broad and liberal basis, so that it could be regarded as a convocation in mass of the people, and not the work of politicians, would command public confidence. Such a convention, acting in the large and liberal spirit in which it was called, without considerations of persons or political cliques, and without reference to bygone situations, rising to the level of the occasion and taking the conditions of the country as they present themselves to-day, could safely be trusted to propose such a policy and name such a man as should, and undoubtedly would, receive the cordial and united support of the patriotic masses of the people. To the great body of these, so far as my information allows me to form any opinion, I think that the following propositions would be acceptable:

1. Respect for the practical liberty and the constitutional rights and dignity of the citizen.

2. The maintenance of the dignity of the United States in their relations to foreign powers.

3. The reëstablishment of the Union; by peace if it is possible; by war if the employment of peaceful measures cannot be made to succeed.

Much has been said of late about peace, and you will therefore excuse me if I say here what I understand by it. For me, peace signifies the integral reëstablishment of the Union, without Slavery; because Slavery is the source of all our political dissensions, and because the institution itself is condemned by the enlightened and liberal spirit of the age. These are to me the essential conditions of peace. If it is practicable to attain this result, it would not be paying too dearly for it—taking also into consideration the material strength which the South has been permitted to acquire by the conduct of the war—to make concessions upon some points of secondary importance, such as that of paying an indemnity for their slaves to those who have remained in a sort of neutral condition during the unhappy war which has convulsed the country. To terminate this we are now expending life and money; it would certainly be a gain to reduce it simply to a question of money.

If, in spite of all these efforts to spare the South humiliation or losses of capital likely to be too severely felt, the political chiefs who direct the South persist in war, then the policy of the convention should be to pronounce in that case for war with all the force and energy of the nation. For peace, upon any terms, and merely because it is peace—a peace recognizing a North and a South—would not bring about a stable equilibrium. It would only prepare the way for new struggles and for a condition of disastrous anarchy.

The paramount question is the Union. By peace, if it can be had on honorable and right terms—by war, if the political leaders who are directing the South insist upon war.

The situation of our country is unquestionably critical. It demands the devotion and the patriotism of all men who really love their country, and it is one of those moments when all personal aspirations should vanish in the face of the great questions of principle and national existence which are at stake.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the evidence which your letter gives me of your confidence in my disposition to do everything in my power for the interests of the country,

I am, very truly yours,
J. C. FREMONT.

—Gen. KILPATRICK has so far recovered from his wound, that he was enabled to resume his command in the Army of the Cumberland a few days ago.

—Pearl hunting is lively in Montpelier, Vt., Over $1,500 worth have been found in Winooski River and its branches within a fortnight.

—The demand for turnip seed in Massachusetts this year is unprecedented. One firm in Springfield has sold $100 worth in a day.

Sharpshooting at the Front.

Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

PICKET RESERVE ON NEW-MARKET ROAD, VA., Aug. 19, 1864.

Sharpshooting! Very effective business when well followed. Satisfactory to the shooters. Troublesome to the shot. Pop! Pop! Pop! There it goes just before me as I write this letter. After six days of marching and fighting, during which our little brigade has lost in killed and wounded fully one-fourth of its whole number, we stand on picket, covering the rear of two entire corps in their change of front, and keeping back the persistent foe by a steady and well directed fire from our most skillful marksmen, who are posted as vedettes in the edge of the open wood just back of which we rest.

Our regimental headquarters are under a rude cover of pine boughs, furnishing little protection against the falling rain, still less against the flying bullets. It is just about the time for a rebel attack, two hours before sundown. The Johnnies are creeping up along our line, looking vainly for a weak or open spot. When they see our men they fire. When our men see them they are fired at. A brave Connecticut sergeant has had six bullets put into a tree from behind which he has been shooting since this morning, while others have just grazed the bark or barely missed an exposed arm or leg. Yet there he stands, defying the best efforts of the foe to dislodge him, and drawing a sure bead on any croacher or venturesome rebel within his range.

Not all our vedettes have been as favored in this campaign as the persevering sergeant. On Sunday morning, as we were pushing out by skirmishers beyond our picket lines at the Deep Bottom, one of our men took position behind the tempting cover of a large pine-tree. He thought he was safe. But a rebel sharpshooter had his eye on him. He had hardly gained the spot ere he fell with a ball through his leg. A comrade took his place, deeming the first shot a chance one, and thinking the lightning would not probably strike twice in the same spot. But before his rifle was once fired, he dropped, with a mortal wound. Then brave Capt. QUINN came up. He commanded the skirmishers. He took place behind the same fatal tree. The sharpshooter fired again. The Captain fell dead across the body of the dying private.

On Tuesday afternoon, as our regiment lay in line of battle, supporting a movement against the works at Silver Hill, rebel sharpshooters were over against us, watching closely for a mark and improving their every chance, although at longest rifle range. One of our brave color-guard, resting over the stars and stripes, had a white wool hat in place of a soldier's cap. He lifted himself up to a kneeling posture only to receive a rebel bullet, and to die without a groan by the old flag he had truly loved and defended well. The Colonels of the Tenth Connecticut and of the One Hundredth New-York, sat together that same afternoon behind a tree, conversing, while their regiments were waiting in reserve. The rebel marksmen seemed to understand that that tree covered distinguished game, and again and again a bullet clipped the bark from its one side or the other, without disturbing in the slightest the equanimity of either of the commanders, both of whom had walked erect in too many showers of bullets to shrink from single shots.

The manner in which the skill of the sharpshooter is criticized in the army might strike a civilian with surprise. If he does his work well, a soldier gives him credit for it. I have heard many a compliment to a rebel marksman even from those whose escapes from him were most narrow, or whose dearest comrades he had recently picked off. "What admirable range!" "How capitally they fire!" "Isn't their shooting excellent?" and other similar remarks were freely uttered in the picket rifle-pits at Bermuda Hundred while the enemy were pouring in an artillery fire upon us on an afternoon in June, and that while limbs were being mangled, or brains spattered wide by the death-dealing fragments of the spherical-case. After a prolonged skirmish fire on the edge of Strawberry Plain, a few weeks ago, a brave and faithful private of the Eleventh Maine was commenting on the work of the day in which he had borne an active and honorable part. "They've got some good fellows out here," he said, referring to the rebel sharpshooters, "picked men." They've given us good shootin'. They gave us first-rate shootin' t'other day when we were here. And they've given us good shootin' to-day. There was one of our fellows! they put a ball right into one of his cheeks under the eye, and it came out under his t'other ear. Killed him, dead! And he was behind a good tree, too. But they brought a flank fire on him, and they dropped him. Now that's what I call good shootin'. Bully good shootin'." Then the intrepid fellow showed two holes in the leg of his pants where a bullet had gone in and out, and the expression of his face as he pointed to them showed only disgust at so poor an aim as missed his limb, while so fairly exposed. I thought that if his standard of admiration for "bully good shootin'" prevailed generally at the North, there would be fewer substitutes and more volunteers for the war.

I wonder if that expected attack is coming off according to programme! The vedette firing has slackened.

The Strength of the Rebels in the Valley.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HALLTOWN, VA., Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1864.

On Monday the rebels discovered our position, and on Tuesday almost contented themselves with looking at it, without any seeming power to enjoy the prospect. From their little detached rifle-pits, made of rails and earth, and about 600 yards in front of our own skirmish line, an occasional puff of smoke arose, and a bullet came over our line to inform us that the enemy still hovered in front. In the afternoon it was thought desirable to stir the enemy to a greater activity, and DUVALL's brigade of Gen. CROOK's command was sent out on a reconnoissance. They soon succeeded in discovering a couple of divisions of infantry lying around loose, and returned without loss and with the information. This, with the shifting of army headquarters about half a mile, constitute the entire events of a day remarkable for its quietude; and it might be remarked that to-day has so far been like it, but it is many hours yet until dark, and here it is literally not known what a day may bring forth.

There is yet an important element of the situation to be dealt with, and that is the

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY

in this second descent of the Goths to the line of the Potomac, and it is painful to admit that on this point positive information must to some extent be supplied by conjecture.

The rebel prisoners, of course, tell large stories on this subject. All questions are glibly answered, "Seventy thousand," as if they were reciting a lesson conned and learned by rote, as they undoubtedly are; but all cross-examination as to organization and particulars only reveals a conviction that "we'll clean you'ens out," which, however satisfactory to them, fails to satisfy an inquiring mind. From prisoners, then, the information generally obtained is entirely unreliable, and, of course, worthless.

From our scouts, something more satisfactory is obtained, and the shortest way to get rid of this subject is to give what one of them says, from which it is clear that EARLY's whole force is back; but EARLY's whole force is not over 18,000 men, unless it should prove true that his old organizations have been reinforced, in which case he may number what is claimed for him, 25,000 men. In addition to these, it is claimed that ANDERSON's whole corps (formerly LONGSTREET's) is here, and that it numbers twenty thousand men, which is not likely; nor is the evidence very strong that anything more than one division of it has been brought up. The cavalry addition is large and effective, being about ten thousand of their best troopers, under FITZHUGH LEE. On the whole, then, the truth probably is, that the effective strength of EARLY is about forty thousand men, although, taking their own figures of the organizations known to be operating here, it would foot up fifty-five thousand men of all arms.

The rebel Generals are our old acquaintances, EARLY, BRECKINRIDGE, RHODES, RANSOM, with the addition of LEE, and, a few days ago, KERSHAW. This last gentleman, however, had the honor of being thoroughly whipped by CUSTER and DEVINS at Front Royal the other day, and the rebel Government not appreciating it, has relieved him and assigned PICKETT to the division.

The Defences of Mobile Bay.

From the New-Orleans Times.

Before Admiral FARRAGUT passed Forts Morgan and Gaines, the rebel authorities at Mobile believed that it was impossible for him to do so, and that the obstructions, torpedoes, and guns of the forts could destroy any fleet which the United States Government might send for the purpose of entering the Bay of Mobile—and the bay even reached by a Federal fleet—by the passage of the forts—was itself so strongly defended by nature and art, as to render the passage of the fleet to the city a disastrous failure, and compel it to return without accomplishing the object desired—the capture of Mobile.

With any other naval Commander, this might, perhaps, have been so, but the word fail is unknown to the brave Admiral FARRAGUT.

As surely as he has passed the forts, so surely will he advance up the Bay of Mobile, notwithstanding the difficulties and dangers which the rebels have placed in his way, and these, together with the tortuous and dangerous nature of the channel, will be overcome.

By water the rebels believe Mobile impregnable even at this moment, and, as the following will show, Admiral FARRAGUT has yet considerable to contend with before the city itself can be reached.

Three miles from the city are a line of obstructions. These are composed of immense spiles driven into the shallowest part of the channel.

In addition to these, there are iron-clad forts, said to be proof against guns of the largest calibre. These command the obstructions.

On the opposite bank to Mobile, is a battery of nine guns, which also command the obstructions, and the shore on each side of the bay is said to be one line of forts and rifle pits. The latter are filled with sharpshooters. Where the channel is open between the obstructions, a sloop is moored, loaded with stone, which is intended to be scuttled and sunk the moment the news arrives of the advance of the Federal fleet up the bay. This the enemy believes will effectually close the channel, and thus prevent the further progress of the fleet to the city.

On each side of these obstructions, or spiles, are scores of torpedoes, intended for the destruction of hostile vessels advancing up the bay, and even the rebel vessels plying between Mobile and the forts, and the blockade-runners entering and passing out, have to be navigated with great ability and skill to prevent their being destroyed by the torpedoes; and the secret of this particular business of navigating the vessels is only known to three or four of the rebel pilots, who are supposed to be heart and soul with the Confederacy.

FLAG OF TRUCE.

Supplementary Exchange of Prisoners—Col. Hoyt, Surgeon Robinson and others Released.

On Tuesday last, Maj. ANDERSON had charge of a flag-of-truce party which met a rebel one, under command of Maj. DAY, at Port Royal Ferry. The principal object of the interview was the reception of the balance of prisoners due as under the terms of the recent exchange of Generals and field officers off Charleston.

The meeting resulted in the delivery over into our hands of Col. H. M. HOYT, of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania; Surgeon ROBINSON, of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania; Assistant Surgeon TERRELL, of the Twelfth Connecticut; Capt. ROBBINS, of a Kentucky regiment; Lieut. P. O. ROGERS, of the Thirty-ninth Illinois, and eight enlisted men.

The Surgeons were simply released as non-combatants, without exchange, Gen. JONES having concluded to consent to such an arrangement, which he at first disapproved.

Col. HOYT gives us some additional information in regard to his capture at Fort Johnson on the 3d of July, which is of great interest.

The attacking party had intended to reach the landing-place before daylight, but were detained at a bar for an hour. They then proceeded directly up toward a point about four hundred yards from Battery Simpkins. For some distance they had to pass through a narrow channel in single file, but met with no difficulty. Col. HOYT, with less than one hundred men, promptly landed, and the rebels fled without a show of resistance. Battery Simpkins was occupied, and while proceeding toward Fort Johnson, another battery was stumbled upon, from which the enemy fled, and which was occupied by about twenty-five of Col. HOYT's force. He then kept on with his column, but on the way encountered two obstacles in the way of marshes, one of which was waded and the other avoided by a detour.

About four hundred yards distant the fort opened with artillery and musketry, doing them but little damage, however.

On arriving at Fort Johnson, no resistance was encountered, excepting a scattering musketry fire, but the garrison was found to consist of about two hundred, and Col. HOYT's little party was too weak to cope with them. So they retired from the work, and being joined by about sixty more who had come up, made an attack at another point.

But it was finally ascertained that the balance of the force so confidently relied on, had not landed at all, and by this time the rebels had been reinforced to four hundred strong. So Col. HOYT was reluctantly compelled to give the order of surrender, to save the slaughter of his men, all chance of holding the fort being lost by the failure of the rest of the force to come up.

A rebel force then went down to take the force left in Battery Simpkins, and who were included in the surrender. The occupation of the work was entirely bloodless, but the rebels claimed it as a recapture, and a glorious victory.

The prisoners were taken to Charleston immediately, and as they marched through the streets were treated with perfect civility. They found a stronger Union sentiment prevailing there than they anticipated.

Col. HOYT has since been a portion of the time at Macon.

Lieut.-Col. CONYNGHAM is now at Charleston, and will probably soon be exchanged.

The casualties in the Fifty-second in the attack on Fort Johnson numbered only twenty-one.—*Palmetto (S. C.) Herald, Aug. 18.*

The Worst of the Job Over.

From the Cleveland Leader

To anybody who considers the military status, it must be apparent that the chief difficulties in the way of restoring the Union are over.

1. The long and bitter struggle for the Mississippi River will not be renewed again. It is redeemed to our arms, and permanently under the control of our authority.

2. The long mountain range, extending North and South from Pennsylvania to Northern Georgia and Alabama, is in our possession. The holding of this natural bulwark gives us control of all the territory in its rear, and prevents an advance across it by the rebel forces.

3. The rebels in Virginia were never in so precarious a situation before. We have at length learned the art of defending Washington and operating south of Richmond at the same time. The rebel capital is besieged and must yield before many months.

4. We are at peace with the whole outside world. England, through her Queen, has just pledged herself to continued neutrality, which, if it does not do us absolute justice, bestows no comfort on the rebellion. European complications make it certain that the Great Powers will leave us undisturbed.

5. The Government has overcome all scruples against negro soldiers. It stands ready to use every able-bodied black man or woman, either in the army or in some industrial capacity beneficial to the North. All our armies are striking deadly blows against the institution every day.

6. A large portion of the Democratic party see the end of the war so nearly at hand, that under the cry of conciliation first and war afterward, they are ready to enter the Presidential campaign.

7. The greatest military force the rebels can possibly muster is not over 300,000. Five hundred thousand more men are to be added to our army in September, making a force adequate to the total destruction of the rebellion in the next year. This year they have every available man in the field, while the North has an immense force to draw upon.

8. The Northern invasions which were made last year, were made with LEE at their head, and with the whole rebel army under him. To-day, the invasions are under some of LEE's subordinates, and are of inferior consequence. Already the rebels are retreating on Richmond up the Shenandoah Valley. Invasions cannot be made in any such force as is sufficient to accomplish anything but stealing and plundering.

9. From having 854,084 square miles at the beginning of the war, they have been reduced to but little more than 500,000 square miles. From an effective population to begin with of 2,826,140, they have been reduced 1,629,240 men, between fifteen and fifty, capable of bearing arms or working in the field.

10. Last year at this time we were fighting for Chattanooga, and the Mississippi River had just been opened.

Now we are reaping the fruits of those labors. SHERMAN's army is penetrating the centre of Georgia, and we are assured on the very highest authority, that the rebels have no possible chance of withstanding his progress.

These facts are all favorable to our cause. The whole question is, will the people have the courage to complete their great work. If there is to be a pusillanimous backing down, and a disgraceful surrender to the rebels, then all these considerations are of no avail.

But if we are to prove ourselves a great people, these considerations are calculated to give us courage and hope.

DREADFUL CASE OF DEPRAVITY.—A recent occurrence at Paterson, N. J., shows a horrible state of morals among a certain neglected class of the community. It seems that a girl, aged thirteen years, belonging to a vagabond, poverty-stricken family, picked up from the street a little child of two years, that had wandered from the home of its mother, carried it home, and after stripping the clothes from the infant, threw it into a well. A younger sister of the murderess testified that the "clothes were stripped from the baby for their own (meaning the murderess' sister's baby.") That she (this girl of nine years) looked into the well and saw the baby kicking in the water, and ran away into the house. The heartlessness of the two girls shows either a greater degree of natural depravity than usually belongs to children, or that they had been schooled in vice and crime from early infancy by brutal parents. From the accounts published in the Paterson papers, this last would seem to have been the case, as when the murderess was arrested, the mother attempted to rescue her from the officers of justice, and fought and tore at the officers, cursing and swearing at a terrible rate. The mother at that time had to be arrested and sent to jail, only coming out yesterday at 10 o'clock, a few hours before her daughter was rearrested for murder. The destitution of this family may be understood when our readers learn that the children have been entirely naked a greater part of the day when their only clothing was being washed and dried. Two of the girls had previously been arrested for stealing shoes from better clad children in the street.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.—Gen. BURNSIDE brings very cheering accounts from the Army of the Potomac. He does not see the reason for the despondency which seems to prevail here, and to increase in proportion to the distance from the scene of active operations. Gen. BURNSIDE feels certain that the enemy has been greatly weakened by losses, and is wearing away under the continual pressure of our forces. He feels entire confidence in GRANT and in the officers and Army of the Potomac, provided they are sustained by the loyal people of the North. He has no doubt that GRANT will take Richmond, or do something better. Our men stand the heat quite as well as those on the other side. BURNSIDE, although of cheerful temperament, is always a careful and an honest observer; and his opinion is of as much value as any that could well be formed. We regard it, therefore, as good cause of encouragement, and important to be made public.—*Providence Journal.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 27, 1864.

$20,000	U. S. 6s. '81. C.	109⅝	700	Hud. Riv. R.	126⅜
8,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	112	200	do	126⅜
1,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Feb. & Aug.	112	500	do...s30	126¼
1,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C..	95	600	Reading R.	133
54,000	do	94⅞	2100	do	132¾
19,000	Ill. Cen. B., '62.	99⅛	300	do...s10	132¾
2,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	48	600	do	132⅞
50,000	do	48¼	300	do...s5	132¾
5,000	do	48⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R..s30	134
5,000	Erie 1st M. Bs..	115	100	do	134¼
12,000	Erie R. 3d M....	130	1000	M. S. & N. I. R..	85
5,000	M.C.8sCo.1stM. Sk. Fd. B	140	200	do	85⅛
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	107	400	do...s30	84¾
1,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	117	200	do...s30	85
1,000	C.&N.W.Int.Bs	103⅜	200	do...s10	85⅛
5,000	do	104	50	Chi. & Mil. R.	82¾
1,000	C.&N.W. 1st M.	102⅝	25	Ill. Cen. Scrip	128⅜
5,000	Gal.&C.1stM.Ex	125	600	do	128
5,000	Amer Gold	251¾	300	do	128⅛
50	Fourth Nat'l B..s5	97½	100	do...s30	128
100	Canton Co...b30	34⅛	200	do...s15	128
20	Del. & H. C. Co.	205	100	do...s30	127¾
100	Cum. Coal Pr..s30	57⅝	300	do...s30	127¾
50	do	58⅜	400	Cleve. & Pitts	110¾
200	do	58⅛	7	Cle., Col. & Cin R.	170
600	do	58	700	Chic. & N. W.	53⅜
300	do...s30	58	100	do	53⅝
25	Quick. M. Co.	82⅜	900	do...b30	53⅞
100	do...s30	82	200	do...s30	53⅜
100	do	82	200	do...s15	53⅜
100	do...s20	81¾	35	Chi. & N. W. pref.	87
500	do	81¾	500	do	86⅜
200	do...b30	82¼	100	do...s30	86⅜
200	do...b30	82⅜	100	Cle. & Tol. R..s30	127
800	do...b30	82⅝	800	Chic. & R. I. R.	109¾
300	do...s30	81⅜	50	Mil.& P. Du C.	64
100	Mar. Min. Co.	41⅛	50	do	63¾
100	Q'tz Hill G.M.Co.	9	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	112
300	Atl. M. S. Co.	184	200	do	111⅞
100	Pacific Mail	280	400	do...s10	111¾
250	N. Y. Cen. R.	128⅜	200	do...s5	111¾
50	do	128⅜	1000	do	111¾
100	do...s15	128⅛	200	do...s10	111⅝
300	Erie Railway	109⅛	500	do...s30	111⅛
1100	do	109⅛	24	M.&P.du C.1st Pr.	122
100	do...b30	109⅜	50	Chi. & Alt. R.	88
			100	Chi. & Alt. Pr	92
			100	Mar. & Cin. 1stPr..	65

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U.S.5-20s,C..3s	112	1300	M. S. & N.I.R.	85¾
300	Erie Railway....c	109⅝	200	do...c	85½
100	do...c	109⅝	200	do...s3	85¾
200	do	109⅜	100	Chic.&N.W.R..b3	54
600	Hud. Riv. R.	127⅛	300	do	54
200	do	127	100	do...c	54
100	do...s3	127	100	Chi.&N.W.Pref.	86¾
100	do...s60	126⅜	300	do...s3	86⅝
300	do...s3	126⅞	10,000	Ohio & M. C..s3	48⅜
100	do...s10	126⅞	100	P.,Ft.W.&C..s3	111⅜
900	Reading R.	133	100	Atlantic M.S.Co.b3	183
1200	do...s3	133	300	Cum. Coal Co.	59
300	Ill. Cen. R...s10	128¾	400	do	59¼
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	111	100	do	59¾
100	Chic. & R. I. R..c	110	100	do...s3	59¾
200	do	110	100	do	59¾
200	do...c	110⅛	100	do...s10	59½
200	do	110⅛	1000	Quicks. M. Co.	82¾
100	do...b10	110⅛	100	do	82¾

FIFTH-AVENUE EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE.

$10,000	Am. Gold	247¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R..s3	85⅝
10,000	do	247¼	100	do	85⅝
10,000	do	247	200	Cleve. & Pitts..s3	110⅝
300	Reading R.	135⅝	100	P., F. W. & C..b4	112
100	Rock Island R..s3	110⅛			

MONDAY, Aug. 29—A. M.

There was a fair business through the past week in both Foreign and Domestic Goods. The Customs Duties in Gold, which indicate the movement of Foreign Merchandise taken for consumption, were quite heavy, as in the previous week. They amount to over a million and three-quarters of dollars in Gold, making for the fortnight $3,544,000. Notwithstanding this demand for Gold, there was a decline in price during the week (the largest fall being on Saturday) of *ten per cent*. For some days past the prepayments of Gold Interest on the Public Debt from the Treasury Office have been quite active, and as the disposition of most of the Bondholders is to realize the premium on their coupons at once, this operation has helped the supply of Gold on the market.

The export movement of Domestic Produce continues active, though the supplies of Grain through the canal are—and will probably continue to be for a week or two—moderate. The new crop of Wheat from the West, however, will soon begin to come forward. The export demand for Gold and Silver is very small, confined to a few parcels of Foreign Coin and California Bars. The market for Money is steady at 7 ℔ cent. as the rule to the Brokers, and 7@9 ℔ cent. on Merchant paper. A large business is doing in Government Stocks and Treasury paper on the Street, as well as at the Stock Exchange, and subscriptions continue active to the new 7-30 ℔ cent. Currency Notes, and have revived on the 10-40 Gold-bearing 5 ℔ cent. Stock. The Railway Share list shows a decline of 1@2 ℔ cent. for the week, and speculation was dull at the close.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	256¾ @246¾
U. S. 6 ℔ cents., 5-20 years	110⅝ @113@112¼
New-York Central	128¾@128⅜
New-York and Erie	111¾ @109⅜
Erie Preferred Shares	111@109⅜
Rock Island	112@110⅛
Michigan Southern	88⅞@85⅝
Michigan Central	138½@134
Toledo	135¾@127½
Illinois Central	130½@128⅞
Hudson River	130⅝@126⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	111¾@110⅝
Fort Wayne and Chicago	113¾@111¾
Chicago and North Western	55⅜@54
Almaden Quicksilver	82@82⅜
Mariposa Gold	40¾@41¼
Cumberland	60@59⅜
Reading	135⅝@133

There was a further decline of *five per cent*. in Gold on Saturday, owing to the discussion of the peace rumors and the military news from Gen. GRANT's army. Some sales were made a fraction below 246 ℔ cent., or 7½ ℔ cent. below the closing figure of Friday, but there was a subsequent rally to 248@248½ ℔ cent. There was nothing said on 'Change of the probable Currency rates for Bills on London for the next mail, after the sailing of Saturday's packets. They are, of course much unsettled by the downward turn in Gold. The rates on London for Gold are 108½@108¾ ℔ cent.

At the Stock Exchange, the Government Stocks were firm, while the Railway and Miscellaneous Share list was weaker than on Friday, and left off at 2 o'clock on the Street (there being no Second Boards on Saturday) as follows, compared with 4 o'clock on Friday:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861	109¾	109½	Mich. Central	135	134
U.S. 5-20's	112⅜	112¼	Mich. Southern	86½	85¾
N. Y. Central	129	128⅜	Illinois Cen.	128⅞	128⅞
Erie	110	109½	Pittsburgh	111	110⅝
Erie Preferred	110	109¾	Fort Wayne	112¾	111⅜
Hudson	127⅝	126⅞	Rock Island	110	110⅛
Canton	34	34	Reading	133⅝	133
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Quicksilver	82¾	82¾
Toledo	128	127½	Cum'land Coal	59	59⅜
Northwest	54	54	Mariposa	41½	41½
Ohio & M. Certis	48¼	48⅜	N. West Pref.	87	86¾

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of N. Amer.	104
Manhattan	135	Metropolitan	115
Merchants'	109	Market	100
Mechanics'	112	Continental	101
Union	132	Commonwealth	101
Merchants' Exchange	100	Import. & Traders'	103
State of New-York	116	Park	138
Commerce	107	Fourth National	97¾
American Exchange	116½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	103⅜
N. Y. Cen. R. E.	118	Chi. & N. W. 1sts S.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	120	Han. & St. Jo.	98
Erie 1sts, '68	[illegible]	Del. L. & W. 1sts	115
Erie 2ds '79	119	Del. L. & W. 2ds	121
Erie 3ds	118	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	110
Buff.N.Y.& E., '77	114	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	90
Hud. R. 1sts '69	117	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bs	80
Hud. R. 2ds S. F., '85	121	Gal. & Chi. extended	123
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '72	116	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	110
Mich. C. new 1sts	139	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	110
Chi. B. & Quincy	131	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114
Mich. S. 2ds	106	Mil. & Mo. L. B.	93
N. Ind. Goshen L.	100	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	90
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	116½	Atlantic & G. W.	104¾
Ill. Central, '75	134		

Saturday's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,537,329 64; including for Customs, $254,000; Payments, $1,372,881 85; balance, $20,629,698 83; Seven-thirty notes, $25,000.

The Import Entries of the past week amount to $3,370,313, against $3,175,641 same week in 1863. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,269,873 against $2,011,205 same week in 1863. The Export of Specie, $148,000, against $1,369,000 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,795,000.

The Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 27th August, inst., by our weekly statements amount to $159,877,727; Against 1863 (monthly) 120,579,603; Increase to date $39,298,124.

to	$159,877,727
Against 1863 (monthly)	120,579,603
Increase to date	$39,298,124

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, amount, from 1st January to 24th August, to:

August, to	$138,440,422
Against same time, 1863, (monthly)	118,008,555
Increase to date	$20,431,867

The Export of Gold and Silver from New-York from 1st January to 20th of August, amounts to:

to	$31,450,000
Against same time 1863	29,274,000
Increase to date	$2,176,000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specifically pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the 27th of August, amount to:

to	$51,863,251
Against same time 1863	34,915,703
Increase at New-York alone	$16,947,548

COAL TONNAGE OF THE WEEK AND SEASON.

Companies.	This Season.	Last Season.	Increase.
Reading Railroad	2,196,387	2,089,732	106,655
Schuyl. Nav.	578,258	450,096	125,162
Lehigh Nav.	578,541	385,741	25,805
Lehigh Valley R.	412,660	840,230	117,429
Del. and Lack	819,256	758,308	70,948
Del. and Hudson	496,948	440,993	55,955
Pennsylvania Coal	446,285	326,634	109,655
Shamokin	182,365	157,319	25,016
Broad Top	256,220	206,537	49,683
Lykens Valley	94,151	68,809	25,341
Trevorton	47,951	36,479	11,472
Total	6,498,078	5,779,909	726,121

The San Francisco Circular of Messrs. W. T. COLEMAN & Co., by the steamer of Aug. 3, reports:

"Receipts of Treasure from the interior and mining districts, since our report of the 21st ult., amount to $1,500,000, about $300,000 of which was available on the last steamer-day. The Branch Mint, during the same period, has taken about $575,000. The supply of Bullion on the market is very limited, and the requirement to-morrow is likely to be active. Sales of Gold Bars are reported at 860 and upward. A demand has prevailed recently for shipment to China. Silver is current at former rates—par to 3 ℔ cent. discount. With the exception of Currency Bills on the Atlantic, for which the price is not yet fixed, the rates of exchange will not vary from those ruling on last steamer-day. Telegraphic Transfers are quotable at 6@6½ ℔ cent. premium. Drafts payable in coin are held at 4@5 ℔ cent. premium, and Sterling at about 48d.@48½d. for Bankers. No sales of Commercial Sterling reported. Francs, 5f. Legal Tender Notes are moving with more freedom, and large transactions have taken place at about 40@41. The Quartermaster's Department in this city has paid out recently, to Government employes, some $250,000 in greenbacks—a portion of which are on the market. Our exports of treasure from July 1 to 31, were as follows:

Total during month of July	$5,720,553
Previously this year	28,993,711
Total since Jan. 1, 1864	$34,723,264
Corresponding period, 1863	26,007,183
Excess this year	$8,716,081

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing* 5-20 *Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
GOVERNMENT AGENT, NO. 4 WALL-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE:

7 3-10 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ¼ per cent. commission.

10-40s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.

5 20s Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. 6s of '81 Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CUFFEY, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 27—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 59 bbls. Ashes, 10,484 bbls. Flour, 495 bbls. and 800 bags Corn Meal, 53,188 bushels Wheat, 19,545 bushels Corn, 245 bushels Rye, 101,970 bushels Oats, 2,256 pkgs. Provisions, and 891 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is in moderate request at 87c.@88c.

COFFEE—Is dull to-day; prices are somewhat nominal. Java, 58c.@60c.; Rio, 50c.@54c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 48c.@51c.; Jamaica, 44c.@46c.; and St. Domingo, 43c.@45c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet and depressed. Middlings, $1 84@$1 86 ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Influenced by the rapid decline in Gold and Sterling Exchange, the market for State and Western Flour has been much depressed, to-day, and prices have receded 15c.@25c. ℔ bbl., closing very heavily. The demand has been quite limited. Sales since our last amount to 10,650 bbls., including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $9 85@$10 25; poor to choice Extra State at $10 50@$11, chiefly at $10 55@$10 70; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands at $10 90@$11 20 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 85@$10 25
Extra State	10 50@ 11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 50@ 13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping b'ds	10 90@ 11 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25@ 13 50
Extra Genesee	11 10@ 13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	11 25@ 16 50

Southern Flour is in limited demand at declining prices; sales since our last 750 bbls., at $11 40@$12 30 for poor to good, and $12 35@$15 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in moderate demand at reduced prices; sales 600 bbls extra at $10 55@$12 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour has been very heavy to-day, including fine and superfine at from $9@$10 75 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand, closing at $8 for Jersey, $8 35 for Atlantic, $8 45 for Marsh's Caloric, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 180 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request and has declined 3c.@4c. ℔ bushel, closing with a strong downward tendency. Sales have been made since our last of 61,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 43@$2 49, the latter rate for choice Red Western at $2 33@$2 42; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $2 34@$2 36; Milwaukee Club at $2 20@$2 34, and Chicago Spring at $2 18@$2 34 ℔ bushel. Corn is depressed and cheaper; sales since our last, 35,000 bushels, at $1 62@$1 63 for mixed Western, and $1 60 for unsound ℔ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 55@$1 90 ℔ bushel. Oats are in slack demand at reduced prices. We quote Canada at 92½c.@93½c.; Western at 94c.@94½c., and State at 91c.@94c., cash, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in demand at $1 25 @$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 35@$1 60 for small lots for City use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are less active, including last year's crop at 24c.@38c. for inferior to very choice, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Week's receipts, 6,666 Hides; sales, 12,250 Hides, the latter including 7,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 24 lbs., private terms; 1,100 Dry Acapulco, 22 lbs., part 33c., usual selection; 800 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Bogota, 20 lbs., private terms; 700 Dry West Indies, 20 lbs., 22c. as they run; 1,000 Western Slaughters, 70 lbs., private terms; 750 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 48 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 707,500, (same time last year 376,800—year before, 391,000, and 1,075 bales. The stock consists of 359,200 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips;) 86,700 Dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips;) 58,800 Dry Orinoco; 93,400 Dry California; 12,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 17,200 Dry Central America, &c.; 1,500 Dry Maracaibo, &c.; 6,600 Dry Savanilla and Bogota; 7,000 Dry Bahia; 1,200 Dry Minos; 27,600 Dry African; 15,400 Dry Mexican, Vera Cruz, &c.; 4,000 Dry Salted Pernambuco; 5,500 Wet Salted California; 2,000 Wet Salted Western; 1,075 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "For Hemlock Sole there continues an active demand from most sections, and sales during the week have been to a fair extent. A number of Eastern buyers have been in the market buying quite freely, when they could do so at a moderate concession from outside rates. In prices we can report no quotable change, prime tannages bringing full outside quotations, while inferior parcels have been cleared out at about our inside figures. The trade generally are willing sellers at our highest figures, though some houses refuse to sell their choice lots at any price buyers are willing to pay. From the tanneries the receipts are up to the average of the past few weeks, but are more than absorbed by the sales. In the market for Oak Sole we have no change to report: the demand is moderate at firm prices, with a fair supply on hand. Rough Upper remains in small request at firm prices." We quote: Sole: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 53@55; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 56@58; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 55c.@57c.; Oak light Cropped, good, 61c.@63c.; Oak middle Cropped, good, 63c.@65c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good light, 45c.@45½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 44c.@45c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 45c.@46c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 45c.@46c; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 43c.@44c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 44c.@45c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, good heavy, 44c.@45c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. damaged all weights, 40c.@42c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. poor all weights 30c.@32c.; Hemlock Slaughter in rough, 47c.@49c. Oak Slaughter, in rough, 52c.@55c. cash ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue dull and heavy, including Resin at $38@$55 ℔ 280 lbs., Tar at $16@$19 ℔ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at $3 40@$3 55 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in at our quotations. Crude Whale at $1 52½@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@$1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 60@$1 65; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 90; Crude Petroleum at 52½c.@53½c.; Refined Petroleum at 88c.@90c., free, and 86c.@87c., in bond, ℔ gallon.

OIL CAKE—One hundred tons Western were sold at $85 ℔ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened briskly and buoyantly, influenced by an active speculative demand, but closed heavily. Sales since our last 5,400 bbls., at $40 50@$41 50, closing at $40 75@$41 for New Mess, $43 50 for September, and $44 for October delivery, $37 50@$38 for Old Mess, $38 for Prime Mess, $38 for thin Mess, $36@$37 for Prime. Cut Meats are in less demand at 17½c.@18½c. for Hams, 22c.@26c. for bagged do., and 15½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues unaltered. Lard is less active at former rates; sales since our last, 2,100 tcs. and bbls. at 23c.@24½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate request, at $22@$27 for Extra Mess; $16@$21 for Plain Mess; $13@$16 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; sales of 280 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams at $26 @$29 ℔ bbl. Butter is in less demand at 48c.@54c. for poor to prime, and 55c.@57c. for choice to fancy State, and 41c.@49c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in less request at 18c.@27½c. ℔ lb.

SKINS.—For Mexican Goat there is a moderate inquiry, but the views of manufacturers are too much below those of holders to admit of transactions. Some few sales have been effected during the week within the range of quotations, but in a small way, and to fill immediate requirements. The stock is large and gradually accumulating. Deer are in very limited request. Buyers are reluctant about operating at late prices, while many holders refuse to sell at quoted rates. The supply is large and sufficient to meet the requirements of manufacturers for some months to come. We quote: *Goat.*—Tampico, 95c.@$1; Buenos Ayres, 75c.@80c.; Payta, 70c.@75c.; Curacoa, 77½c.@80c.; Cape, 70c.@75c. ℔ lb.; Madras, 70c.@75c. each; Cawnpore, 50c.@60c., cash. *Deer.*—Honduras, $1 05@$1 10; San Juan, 90c.@95c.; Bolivar, 70c.@72½c.; Sisal, 85c.@90c.; Vera Cruz, $1@$1 05; Cnagres, 95c.@$1; Porto C. and Barcelona, 82½c.@85c.; Para, 90c., ℔ lb.

SUGARS are quiet and heavy. Sales since our last, 470 hhds., including Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 20c.@24c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in less request, at 24c.@29½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 50,000 lbs., at 19¾c.@20c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $1 82@$1 83 ℔ gallon, the market closing quite heavily.

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bbls. Flour at 1s.; 18,000 bushels Wheat at 5½d., in bags; 250 tons Oil Cake at 15s.@17s. 6d. For London, 150 tons Oil Cake 20s.@22s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 14,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d., with 350 pkgs. Butter and 500 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Madeira, a Prussian brig, with wheat at 8s.; Flour and Staves on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Kedar	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.
New-Kork	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Aug. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Jura	Aug. 18	Liverpool	Quebec.
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Aug. 23	Liverpool	Halifax.
Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, AUG. 29,
THEIR FIRST FALL IMPORTATION
OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SAXONY DRESS GOODS, viz.:
SILKS, MERINOES, DELAINES,
PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS,
WOOL PLAIDS, CALICOES, &c., &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags 11 cents per pound, colored and woolens 3 cents, books and newspapers 3 cents, old brass 25 cents per pound, copper and pewter 32 cents per pound, lead 11 cents per pound, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME FIRST class brown-stone house, situated in 60th-st., near Lexington-av.; also, two first-class small brown-stone houses; price $5,000 and $8,500. Inquire of A. KENNEDY & SON, No. 126 East 35th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TRUSTworthy man and wife, without family—the man a practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock; is a first rate hand over horses, and is a good steady driver; the woman is a good plain cook, waitress or laundress; is an excellent hand over milk and butter; the best of reference. Address N. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man, a situation as coachman; well recommended; understands his business; strictly temperate; is an excellent driver; competent groom; willing and obliging. Address W. W., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN a situation as waiter; thoroughly understands his business, and has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Office, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young German 28 years of age; 12 years' experience; understands his business thoroughly; is a good and careful driver, and knows the City well; has the best of reference. Address, for 2 days, C. H. M., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman, and would do plain gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address B. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young single man; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and attentive; the best of City and country reference. Address M. H., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at Post's harness store, corner 28th-st. and Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married man, as coachman; has no family; no objection to the country; the best of reference from his last employers. Apply at No. 303 3d-av., harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE PROtestant man, as coachman and gardener; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; good reference. Call or address No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A settled Protestant man. Any gentleman wishing to meet with one of the best grooms, may call on JAMES CRAVEN, 446 6th-av., corner 27th-st. Best references.

IRON.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION in the iron business, which he understands thoroughly in all its branches. Address IRON, Station E.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation in a private family to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and a very good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 434 West 35th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., front room, up two pair of stairs.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER-HOUSES promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, farm-hands, coachmen, gardeners, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman and her two daughters, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; her two daughters will go as waiters, seamstresses or chambermaids; the best of City reference. Call on Monday at No. 307 Mott-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 529 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress; is a good plain sewer; can embroider; is capable of teaching children if required; wages no object; City reference given. Call at No. 110 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S (FORMERLY OF THE CHURCH HOME), No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., may be obtained, at short notice, reliable cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, girls lately landed, and general houseworkers; also, male help.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting, box pleating and all kinds of fine washing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 93 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH SERVANT A situation as waitress and parlor-maid, or as chambermaid and assist with the washing; wages $9; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY, who has had considerable experience as a teacher of the English branches. Address R. D., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 13 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH GOOD City reference, a situation as cook and to do part of the washing; an excellent baker; makes pastries; wages, $10. Call at, or address, No. 192 East 21st-st.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, No. 14 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress and nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 120 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as good cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

HELP WANTED.

COMPOSITORS WANTED AT NOS. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., at 50 cents for manuscript, and 47 cents for reprint, on book-work; also, a number of good newspaper hands. Steady work and prompt pay.
JOHN A. GRAY & GREEN.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE. Inquire at No. 33 Nassau-st., Room No. 13.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE YOUR COAL.
FISH'S PATENT COOKING-LAMP
cooks a meal of three articles at one time, at a cost of less than
TWO CENTS.
FISH'S PATENT NURSERY-LAMP,
commended by leading physicians as the best ever invented.
FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE GLUE-POT,
with which glue may be kept hot all day at a cost of
FIVE CENTS,
AND
FISH'S HEATING AND SHADE-SUPPORTING UNION ATTACHMENTS,
arranged to attach to a common kerosene lamp or gas-burner, for heating water and other fluids, and supporting a shade.
All of the above-named articles are manufactured and for sale by
THE KEROSENE LAMP-HEATER COMPANY,
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
One door north of Maiden-lane.
Call and examine or send for a pamphlet. Address
WM. D. RUSSELL, President.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 328 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

CORRUGATED AND RIDGED IRON HOUSES.—Notice is hereby given that the permission granted by me on the 10th day of September, 1863, to LAWRENCE B. VAIL, to make contracts for and construct houses of corrugated or ridged iron, under my patents, has been revoked, and all his rights and privileges under that permission have ceased, and any person contracting with him or erecting buildings or edifices of corrugated or ridged iron through him, after this date, will be rigidly prosecuted for infringement upon the patents held by me.
SAMUEL J. SEELY, Patentee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.
Persons desirous of erecting buildings on my patents, of any size or description, or parties wishing to purchase privileges for State, county or cities, will please apply to the inventor, SAMUEL J. SEELY, Reade-st., one door east of Centre, New-York.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) dollars each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S—THE HUNCHBACK.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—ROUGH DIAMOND.

BROADWAY THEATRE—MARRIED LIFE.

VICTORIA GLASS-HOUSE—(West 59th-st.)—VICTORIA REGIA.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers per annum..........$10 00

Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year....	$3 00	Five copies 1 year.	$12 00
Two copies 1 year...	5 00	Ten copies 1 year..	22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....	$2 00	Five copies 1 year..	$8 00
Three copies 1 year.	5 00	Ten copies 1 year....	15 00

And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies 1 year..........25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rebels acknowledge the importance of the loss of the Weldon Railroad by their desperate efforts to regain possession of it. On Thursday afternoon a heavy force marched around our left flank to the rear, and suddenly fell upon HANCOCK'S corps, which was divided into several small commands engaged in the work of destroying the railroad south of Ream's Station. Our troops were thrown at first into a slight confusion, in which some artillery and quite a number of prisoners were captured. Our line fell back, was re-formed, and, advancing to the attack with great spirit, drove back the enemy. After nightfall, perceiving that HANCOCK had been heavily reinforced, the rebels withdrew, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Their losses were very severe. Our loss was principally in prisoners.

The portion of the Weldon Railroad captured by the rebels on Thursday extends from Ream's Station about three miles northwardly. That portion of the road had been effectually destroyed. Our forces continue to hold the road north of the rebel position.

A force of rebel cavalry was seen on Friday at Cherry Run, eleven miles west of Hagerstown. The shelling of Williamsport on Friday, from the opposite side of the river, was but slightly damaging to the town.

There is good news from Mobile. An official dispatch from Secretary STANTON announces that Fort Morgan is in our possession, but it is not known whether it was surrendered or blown up.

GENERAL NEWS.

Dispatches from Ohio and Kentucky make mention of a tremendous storm which prevailed there on Thursday last. At Columbus the storm raged with great fury. Trees were uprooted, and the streets of the city flooded with water. At Cincinnati the rain fell in perfect torrents, accompanied by heavy thunder and vivid lightning. The Indianapolis and Cincinnati train, which left at four o'clock, was blown from the track when within thirteen miles of Lawrenceburgh, and the cars were tumbled down an embankment of twelve feet. It is reported that from twenty to thirty persons were wounded. None are reported killed. The train contained a number of delegates en route to the Chicago Convention, but it is stated that none of them were injured. At Louisville, startling peals of thunder and most vivid lighting were its accompaniments. The steeple of Rev. Dr. DANBERTH'S church was injured, and several other buildings damaged. A larger quantity of water has fallen than was ever known before to fall in a single day. The train from Nashville was delayed an hour and a half, coming part of the way through the water up to the car axles.

Reliable information has been received from Roanoke Island, under date of the 24th instant, that a rebel force, commanded by Major WHITFORD and Capt. KEYOE, went to Greensborough, N. C., for conscripts for the rebel army, and that the Union citizens turned out in force to resist the conscription. A severe fight ensued, and the rebels were driven from Greensborough. Many of them were killed and wounded. Capt. KEYOE was killed and Major WHITFORD was wounded.

By the arrival at this port of the bark *Albertina*, Capt. OLMSTEAD, from Vera Cruz, we have dates to the 10th inst. All the ports from Campeachy to Vera Cruz, and from thence to Matamoras are open, the French blockade having been raised since 7th ult.

A dispatch from Mr. MCHENRY, dated St. Louis, 27th inst., says: The first through train from New-York to St. Louis, by the broad gauge, over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, reached its destination in forty-four hours.

The price of Gold fell off five per cent. on Saturday. The Government Stocks were firm. The Railway shares not so active and rather lower. Money 7 ℔ cent.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER passed through Fortress Monroe on Thursday night from Bermuda Hundred *en route* for Washington.

Gen. POPE, who has had ten years' experience in fighting Indians, suggests, in an official report, a new way of dealing with the savages, so as to secure permanent peace. He proposes that whenever an Indian tribe makes difficulties, it shall be transported into the midst of the white population eastward, in the rear, as he says, instead of further to the front of the line of settlement; and there the Indians should, he thinks, be treated, not as tribes, but as individuals, accountable to the laws as other men or women, and part of the permanent population of the country.

The Washington *Chronicle* announces that the finishing touches to the exterior of the magnificent dome of our Capitol were given yesterday. It is now completed, and stands a proud monument to American skill and mechanism. The height of the dome from the ground, on the east front, is 287 feet, and about 370 feet from Pennsylvania-avenue.

It is a very suggestive fact, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, that this is roasting-ear season in Georgia, and that nearly all the cultivated land in that State is planted in corn. In other words, the fields are full of soft bread for the men, and excellent forage for horses, and armies may leave their line of communication without danger of starving. There will be news from Georgia soon.

The *Miner's Journal* says that a large majority of the 6,947 rebels and Copperheads that went to the polls and voted against allowing the soldiers in the field to exercise the elective franchise, "are lineal descendants of the Tories of the revolutionary war" who were taken prisoners at Trenton, &c., and removed to "Gallows Hill," at Reading, a place yet known as the "Hessian encampment," and who, after being exchanged, ocated themselves in Berks County.

The Chicago Convention.

The meeting of this body to-day will concentrate the attention of all parts of the country, rebel as well as loyal. Its postponement from early July, the time first designated for it, was designed to settle its discords. A hope existed that within the eight weeks thus gained to non-committalism, some change would take place in the military situation that would lurch the mass of the party decisively over to the side of war, or of peace, and fix the policy of the convention beyond all controversy. Should such disaster overtake GRANT and SHERMAN as the rebels promised, it was calculated that the peace feeling would set in at the North like a flood, and make the Chicago path clear to a peace platform and candidate. Should GRANT and SHERMAN, on the other hand, consummate their campaigns by the capture of Richmond and Atlanta, it plainly would not answer to give up the old coercive policy which was so effectively crushing out the rebellion. But neither of these events have happened. GRANT has gained possession of one of the two keys of Richmond, but the city is not yet his. SHERMAN has successfully emerged from the dangerous defiles of Northern Georgia, and laid virtual siege to Atlanta; but that stronghold, though it would seem it must soon fall, still baffles him. Just so FARRAGUT has accomplished the first stage of the capture of Mobile with signal success, but the consummation of the work is yet a question. The military situation is no more favorable to the settlement of a definite war policy or peace policy at Chicago now, than it was in July. Every element of discord which was in motion then, has just as free play now. We may, therefore, count upon a scene of intense excitement and perturbation.

No set of politicians in this country ever had such a difficult task as will fall to the lot of those whose business it is to unite that Convention upon a common candidate and platform. The last National "Democratic" Convention of the party at Charleston was, it is true, as full of trouble as this is; but the great difference is, that in that case there was a predetermination on the part of the chief managers to make a split, while in this case, there is a similar predetermination to avoid one; and the work of division is always easier than the work of union.

The near approach of the draft, and the superior resoluteness and skill of the peace leaders have added to the strength of the peace section of this party. These leaders now claim with confidence that they will control the Convention. This is not improbable. Yet they are under a great disadvantage. They have no *point d'appui*—nothing substantial to stand upon. JEFF. DAVIS has explicitly declared that there can be no peace short of Confederate independence. The peace leaders of the North dare not yet trust themselves to any such ground. They, in general, know our people well enough to understand that disunion will, on no condition, be tolerated. In the lack of any encouragement from JEFF. DAVIS for a reconstruction on a peace basis, they have been compelled to avoid all specific peace propositions, and confine themselves mainly to a general abuse of the war. An armistice has indeed been advocated by some of them with a good deal of earnestness. But it has not been in their power to show that an armistice on admissible terms is any more attainable than peace. Upon this point JEFF. DAVIS has yet had no occasion to avow himself, but his newspaper organs, as well as other Confederate presses, have steadily declared that an armistice for negotiation must involve the concurrent withdrawal of all the Federal troops from Confederate territory, which, of course, is a condition the Northern people would never entertain for an instant. The peace men could carry the day at Chicago with infinitely more ease if they had some foothold on *terra firma*, instead of having to make their battle in mid-air.

It is curious to see what an interest this convention excites in Richmond. One would suppose, from the language of the rebel journals, that the Chicago Convention was as much an affair of their own as was that of Charleston. The *Whig* lectures the body on its "mighty responsibility"—styling it "the arbiter of peace or war." It declares that "the Fremont faction must be judiciously manipulated"—that the convention should adopt no platform—that "common hostility to LINCOLN is all that is wanted." The *Sentinel* congratulates itself that "the Chicago Convention will throw its apple of discord into the already distracted and discordant ranks of the North;" looks to see it "impede, thwart or embarrass the plans and purposes of the War party of the North," and exults in the belief that "at no time during the war have we stood on such high vantage ground; at no time have we had so good reason to insist on all we have ever asked—untrammeled, unconditional independence." The *Examiner* makes free to say that if EARLY can only whip SHERIDAN in the valley, "we shall probably see a thorough Peace President nominated at Chicago. The *Dispatch* is not hopeful, and thinks that nothing will come of what is done at Chicago, except there be "reverses to the Yankees within the next two months." "These alone," it says, "can checkmate LINCOLN, and weaken his hand, which is quite strong in comparison with the frantic organization led by the ridiculous FREMONT, and the Democratic party, broken in two by the peace and the war divisions." Notwithstanding the strong temptation to give the Peace party at Chicago a lift, all the rebel journals are very careful to keep clear of any declaration, or even intimation, that any peace, not involving separation, is possible. Peace, with them, is simply equivalent to "unconditional independence;" and their anxiety for harmonious action at Chicago comes from a belief that nothing will so conduce to that as a defeat of LINCOLN.

How infinitely superior, both in honor and in strength, is the position of the great National party of the Union. It rests on a principle as solid as adamant—the indivisibility of the Republic, and the maintenance of constitutional authority. Away from that, the party seeks no peace. It knows that the Government has the power, as well as the right, to subdue this rebellion into a return to allegiance, and it will hold faithfully to this war until that work is accomplished. It has no overtures to proffer, no compromises to discuss, no terms to accept, that do not involve the recognition of an Unbroken Nationality, invested with its old, Constitutional Powers. On no other ground does it expect or wish victory.

The Peace Party, North and South.

There is a good deal of talk of peace just now, and there are large numbers of persons who flatter themselves that the Democratic Convention will in some way or other bring it about. As all such talk, however, has naturally the effect both of discouraging the army and of cheating people at home into indifference or languor as to the progress of the war, we would earnestly advise those who indulge in it, to enter a little into details before doing so any longer—to turn aside for one moment from the vague declamations of Democratic newspapers about the "horrors of war," and the ambition and villainy of "Old Abe," and look into the plain, stern facts of the case. We hold that anybody who goes about preaching peace without having first asked himself and every authority within his reach whether the South is willing to accept any terms short of independence, and if so, what terms, is guilty of something worse than trifling.

We have not had, during the whole four years that have elapsed since the war begun, the smallest hint or intimation, to say nothing of proof, from any quarter, that the South would be willing to lay down its arms unless we recognized its independence, or laid down *our* arms unconditionally. No Confederate official, and no Southerner of any influence or authority, has ever said one single word to warrant the belief that any offer of anything less than this from any party at the North would meet with one moment's consideration. Moreover, we have had, during the whole of this period, a party at the North strongly desirous of peace, to whom the war and everything connected with it have been hateful from the beginning, and who have been constantly assuring the public that it was unnecessary, and that an arrangement was possible that would put an end to hostilities, and yet save the Union. To have produced proof of this assertion would have at any time secured their triumph at the polls, and would certainly have confounded the Administration, and brought the Republican party to naught. And this peace party has, it is well known, been during the whole time in constant communication with Southern leaders, and has had the best wishes of these leaders for their success. Nevertheless, they have never on any occasion been able to present the public with the smallest particle of evidence of any kind, written or verbal, that there was the least foundation for any of their statements—not as much as a letter or a message, hint or suggestion, from any man of mark at the South. All challenges on this point they have steadily passed over in silence. The conclusion to be drawn from this is obvious.

We are told, whenever there comes from DAVIS, or BENJAMIN, or any other Southern leader, an expression of unfaltering determination to fight on, that these, no doubt, are the sentiments of the chiefs; but that if reasonable terms were once offered by the North, the *people* of the South would force the former to accept them. There could not be a better example than this of the mischief done by fine and vague phrases.

Who are the people of the South, we should like to know, if not the male population between the ages of 16 and 60? And where are the male population, between these ages, but in the ranks of the rebel army? We know, as well as we know anything that we have not seen, that there is not an able-bodied man or boy in the Confederacy who is not in its military service. The Confederate "public" consists of old and decrepid men, children and women. Suppose we had every one of these on our side, should we be better off than ever? And have we any proof worth attention that the women and the graybeards are not just as much opposed to reunion, or just as indifferent to it, as anybody in the ranks of the army?

As to the army, we hope everybody is satisfied what to expect from it. If anybody sees signs in the Confederate ranks of revolt against the Confederate authorities, of rising love of the old Union, and growing desire to return to it, we shall be glad to hear of them, and shall certainly make the most of them. As yet we do not know of one. Of course we have from deserters every day, the usual deserter's story of the demoralization and discontent they have left behind them, but as usual, it is refuted on the morrow by a battle, in which these "demoralized" and "disaffected" troops fight with an energy and courage that have never been surpassed. Is it thus and thus that men defend a cause which has grown hateful to them, and whose downfall they long for?

With no hope of peace, therefore, through the voluntary return of the South to the Union, it only remains to ask ourselves whether there is any present prospect of it, through the consent of the people of the North to recognize its independence. All that need be said on this point is, that no man who has any higher ambition than the glories of "martyrdom" has as yet ventured even to hint that this is possible. We all know that it is not possible. We all know that there is hardly a town in the North in which the very thought of such a thing would not be scouted. No party ventures to suggest anything of the kind, as even a remote contingency. There is not one of us who does not feel in his bones, that whatever the final issue of this great contest may be, the day on which the North finally surrenders the Southern half of this continent to JEFFERSON DAVIS, in full and indefeasible possession, and sends an ambassador to Richmond, will never come until it has staked all, and lost all—until we have no more men to fight, or until the worst pictures that Southern bullies have drawn of our baseness and greed have been fully realized.

The New Victory in Mobile Bay—Prospective Operations.

The surrender of Fort Morgan has followed so speedily on the capitulation of Fort Gaines, that it may be assumed the rebel garrison, after the latter event took place, contemplated little beyond a show of resistance to the attacking force. The particulars are altogether wanting; but an examination of the dates would seem to point to the conjecture that, whether Fort Morgan was blown up, destroyed by our heavy artillery, or surrendered, as Fort Gaines did, its abandonment was a foregone conclusion from the first successful operations of our forces.

It is from Richmond papers of Saturday that we have the bald announcement that "Fort Morgan is in the enemy's possession—whether blown up or evacuated is not known." It may be presumed upon this, that the surrender took place either on Thursday or Friday last, the 25th or 26th. Mobile papers of the 17th, give accounts of the crossing of Perdido River by a force of two thousand national troops from Pensacola, and of the landing of another force from five launches at Montrose, intended for land operations. Along with this announcement appears another, reporting the appointment of Gen. FRANK GARDINER to the command of the rebel district of the Gulf. FARRAGUT'S and GRAINGER'S direct operations against Fort Morgan, then, must have been brought to a successful issue within the space, at the longest, of not more than nine days—probably it would be more correct to put it at a week. And that was the full measure of endurance borne by a garrison estimated to be two thousand strong, provisioned for six months, (by the admissions of the rebel authorities themselves,) and holding a fort which, even before the war commenced, was considered a powerful defensive work.

There is more, however, than this, to support the conjecture that the rebels themselves, at the date of GARDNER'S appointment, did not reckon the defence of Fort Morgan a duty so immediate, pressing, or even practicable, as the defence of Mobile itself. The Mobile *Tribune* uttered the warning, ten days ago, that the city was to be bombarded. "With his artillery," said that journal, "the enemy, without falling against our obstructions, can accomplish this much, and within less than one week, (from the 17th,) shells may be falling upon the tops of our houses. Of all things, it is the most terrible, and those who cannot endure it had better get to a place of safety and quietude."

It is easy enough to see from this that Fort Morgan was considered to be doomed even before it was invested. It does not follow, however, that there is the less merit in the achievement, or less glory in the victory. If nothing more were to come immediately of the capture of the forts protecting the entrance of the bay, here we have, as the result of three week's operations, a large blockading squadron released from duty at the very time when it becomes of most vital consequence that an effective blockade should be established at Wilmington, to save our commerce from being swept away by the escape thence of more blockade-runners fitted up as privateers. We question if, now that the seaward entrances to Mobile are effectually at our command, it is not quite as important to employ whatever vessels can be spared from Mobile Bay, on the only highway now open to blockade-runners, as to carry on naval operations further up the bay—at least until the land force at our disposal there is sufficiently strong to place the result of a coöperative effort by our commanders beyond the region of speculation. It is not necessary to the prestige of the forces under FARRAGUT and GRAINGER, that they should be in any haste to clutch at new victories in the interior of the bay, if there is more urgent work to be done elsewhere. Mobile is now as effectually shut out from commercial intercourse with foreign ports as Montgomery. Its reduction—except so far as that might involve the overthrow of a powerful defending army—would offer less compensation than might superficially appear, until our great army, now in the interior, shall have approached many leagues nearer to the Gulf coast. For the splendid achievements of these three memorable weeks, FARRAGUT, GRAINGER and their brave men have earned, and will receive, the profoundest admiration and gratitude of the whole nation. For what is yet to be achieved, the people will wait with a confiding reliance on the judgment of the Commanders and the stout hearts that follow their lead.

The South and the North—Tendencies of Civilization.

JEFFERSON DAVIS informed Col. JACQUES, in the late interview at Richmond, that there were "essential differences" between the North and South, that will, however this war may end, make them two nations. DE TOCQUEVILLE observed differences between them also, but gave it as his opinion that there was not one which could not be ascribed to Slavery, or which would not disappear if Slavery were removed. But, supposing them to be as DAVIS asserts, "essential," it is quite evident that they have not existed from the beginning, but are of comparatively recent origin, and have been growing. There is no reason to suppose, either, that if separation took place, they would cease to grow. On the contrary, they would, according to all rule, increase day by day, the longer we lived apart. And this fact would, of itself, furnish a reason of the strongest kind for continuing the war as long as may be necessary to render separation impossible, now and forever.

Mankind has doubtless derived large benefit from the differences of temperament, manner, and tone of thought, displayed by different nations; but it may well be doubted whether these benefits could be weighed for one moment against the enormous evils arising out of misunderstandings bred and perpetuated simply by wide diversity of mental and moral constitution. The English and French have done incalculable damage to civilization—have retarded the progress of the human race in virtue and knowledge to an extent which can never be measured—by the wars they have waged, and the bloodshed with which they have filled Europe for over six hundred years; and yet it is no exaggeration to say that this has been mainly due to the want of mutual comprehension and appreciation created by essential differences. If they had only been a little more alike, they and their neighbors might have been saved an immense amount of misery, and have made far more rapid strides both in mental and material progress.

The tendency of the times everywhere is toward assimilation. In Europe the population is being rolled together in large political communities. Distinctive manners and customs and ways of thinking are daily disappearing; and we may fairly look forward, in the absence of any great social convulsion, to the creation, out of the heterogeneous mass by which it is now peopled, of a single type—not a physical one perhaps, but a mental and moral one—as the result of what is called "modern progress." This is evidently the goal of our civilization. Mankind yearns for one language, for one style of ideas, for one way of living, and for likeness in everything—for, in short, the external realization of the great theory of the brotherhood of the whole race.

If it should ever be realized, the world will certainly not be so picturesque as it is now; travel will not be half so entertaining or instructive. We shall lose most of the valuable lessons which we now derive from comparison and contrast; but we shall reap a rich harvest of far greater blessings.

It has been our boast and glory hitherto that we had approached far nearer to this consummation than Europe; that we could look forward in a hundred years or less to seeing this continent covered with a homogeneous population, speaking the same language, governed by the same laws, throbbing with the same aspirations, and following the same great lines of thought. Even if this was only a vision, it was a magnificent vision; too magnificent and too rich in promise to be lightly abandoned. And yet, if we give the Union up, we give that vision up; for we surrender half the Continent for the development on it, as far as laws and institutions can accomplish it, of other manners, other ideas of human rights and duties and destinies, and other theories of Government. In other words, we permit DAVIS and his colleagues to set about creating on this Continent the very state of society from which the old world is slowly escaping, and which, ever since the downfall of the Roman Empire, has drenched it with blood. We have within our reach a nobler and better peace than the famous "*pax Romana*," and we shall have much to answer for if we lightly let it slip.

The Aspect of Operations in the Shenandoah Valley.

The terrible blow dealt the rebels on the Weldon line is telling quite as plainly on EARLY'S scouting and foraging expedition in the Shenandoah Valley as either at Petersburgh or Richmond. That terrific hit "by the left" at once sent provision up one hundred per cent. in Richmond, and to-day we read that it has brought EARLY down from his threatening elevation among the hills on the Upper Potomac. Gen. SHERIDAN reports to the War Department, under date of Saturday afternoon, that the enemy left his front on Friday night; that on the latter day he had inflicted on the rebels a severe loss; and that the indications are that EARLY is making his way up the Valley, toward Richmond, with the utmost dispatch possible.

This intelligence throws a satisfactory light upon the reported attempts of the rebel cavalry to pass our lines on the strong position they held from Charlestown to Martinsburgh, and to cross the river at one or more of the upper fords. These attempts, including the shelling of Williamsport from the south side of the river, are now seen to have been so many feints, intended to cover the retreating column under EARLY'S immediate command. SHERIDAN'S report, too, supplies us with a new and highly illuminated commentary upon the order issued to the army of the Middle Department by Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, before he struck out first to the right, north of the James, and then to the left of the Weldon Railroad. That order hastened SHERIDAN'S retirement from Strasburgh, before he had encountered the rebels in any heavier engagement than the skirmishes which began with his advance on the 10th, and ended with the cavalry encounter at Thoroughfare Gap on the 16th. It was an order practically relieving LEE of the support of twenty or twenty-five thousand men—probably the very pick of the rebel army of Virginia. For the want of that support LEE has been forced hopelessly to surrender his most valuable line of communication; for, even the terrific assault on HANCOCK on Thursday at Reams' Station, staggering as it evidently was to the gallant Second, left WARREN'S position on the road nearer Petersburgh as unassailed and unassailable, as if it had been an attack aimed at SHERMAN at Atlanta.

It may be assumed that the object of the order which put SHERIDAN on the defensive having been effectually met, a resumption of offensive operations by our troops will be the next step. It can hardly be supposed that the splendid army now organized by SHERIDAN is to be in its intrenched position on the heights overlooking the Upper Potomac while EARLY is hastening to get out of the Valley, and rejoin the army under LEE. We shall, therefore, look for the next report of operations in the Middle Department from a point considerably south of his position on Saturday afternoon.

The Southern Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If one thing more than another has been made manifest during the progress of this war, it is this, namely: that if there had been no railways in the Southern States the war now raging with unabated fury would have been terminated long ago, and by no possible efforts of the Confederate leaders could it have been protracted until this time. But through the facilities afforded them by the railways, the rebels, having the interior position, have been enabled to concentrate troops at any given point of attack before it was possible for the Union troops at that point to be reinforced the reinforcements being obliged to move through wider spaces, and generally without the same facilities for the rapid transportation of troops, munitions, and supplies.

The cutting of the railroads in the numerous raids that have been organized for that purpose have resulted in mere temporary advantages—the roads in a very short time being made as available for rebel army purposes as they were before the raid. This is only possible, because the roads are never effectually destroyed. The rails are heated and bent, and in some cases the sleepers and ties taken up and burnt; but in no case within our recollection *has the bed of the road been disturbed.* Perhaps, in an ordinary cavalry raid, the want of time and the imperative necessity for expedition render this impossible. But this plea will not hold good in a case like that of the Weldon Road, now in the possession of GRANT'S army. We maintain that whilst that army has secure possession of that road it could not be more usefully employed than *in effectually destroying the road bed by mining and blowing up the embankments and filling up the cuts by blasting and otherwise.* The road could, in this manner, be rendered utterly useless for months to come, and perhaps during the war, at the same time, making the troops now necessary to hold it available at other points. It is at last very plain to all that the reduction of Richmond, and Atlanta as well, has become, chiefly a matter of rations. We think, therefore, that our armies investing those cities will make more rapid advances toward their object, with great economy of human life, by directing their efforts to the extirpation of the railroads over which the rebel armies receive their supplies and transport their troops, than they possibly can by fighting alone. S.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1864.

THE WAR.

Views of a Cavalryman on the Military Aspect of Affairs, on the Necessities of the Situation, and on the Negro Question.

CAMP BEFORE PETERSBURGH, August, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may be presumption for a plain American citizen, clothed in the simple blue of a soldier of the republic, to grapple with this monstrous calamity which has as yet proved beyond the mental grasp of those sitting in high places. Yet it has become an axiom that the solution of really practical matters is often more readily accomplished by the workings of common sense and moderate intelligence and observation, than by the throes of wondrous intellects and throbbing geniuses.

Let us look squarely at this appalling strife 'twixt opposing American elements. Let us see through the dazzle of transient successes and the humbug of the capture of Southern strongholds, each one of which "was and is to end the war," and yet that end is not. Let us now appreciate but *facts* and stubbornly understand at least that if this war is to be carried to the bitter end—if Slavery is to be utterly exterminated, and the leading instigators of this great treason against the Constitution of our fathers brought to their just punishment by a successful and indignant republic. Such state of things can only be brought about by the annihilation, either by death or capture of the two grand armies of the South. GRANT must destroy the material of LEE'S army, and SHERMAN must do likewise with his opposition. Then these grand centres being out of existence, rapidly and easily their numerous treasonable offshoots will be swept away.

It is usual, in the suggestion of new lines of action, to recapitulate the past, and, from the errors so exhibited, to smoothly shape the conduct of the future; but it is unnecessary to tell the American people of what has already befallen them. Let us fairly appreciate only our present, and commence a new war on a scale commensurate with our grand and limitless resources. I apprehend more than I comprehend that a difficulty in overcoming a line of policy seemingly inseparable to our Government action, must be exploded before the first steps of my suggestions be taken.

It is a feeling intensely American to underrate all opposition, and such is the fault in our Government to which I refer. That the action of our Government has always been, and is now, shaped by such error, is fairly proved by the conduct of our continual Indian wars, by the conduct of the Mexican war, and last by the way the immense resources of the Republic are allowed to sleep, while treason proudly holds its own in Southern battle-fields. If, instead of a squadron of dragoons hardly gaining a bloody success over rebellious Indians, we sent at once a force sufficient to reduce them beyond a peradventure, would not such action be the proper policy to sustain, and impress such savages with the dignity of the people they were outraging, and cause them to hesitate how they again incurred the danger of our punishment. If, instead of the few thousands sent by dribblets to the battle-fields of Mexico we had marched at once the *offered* fifty thousand, think you the sacrifices of valuable lives that did occur, would have been necessitated? No; we would have exhibited a numerical superiority that must have made resistance madness; and, more still, we would have impressed the Mexicans with a wholesome respect for our power, that they have since sadly needed.

So in this rebellion. Without meaning to underrate our gigantic efforts, and the wonderful material of destruction now in the field, I boldly declare it is not sufficient to quell the armed opposition of the South; indeed, it is barely sufficient to hold its own; and certainly no Southern traitor sees in the forces we now, or at any time have exhibited, fit ground to despair of ultimate success. Such being *possibly* the state of affairs, it becomes us to make the remedy heroic. We must exhibit at once the full strength of the republic, and, as we surely can, crush out all opposition and all hopes of the most sanguine traitors of even temporary resistance.

A half million men must be *conscripted.* Veterans enough from our armies can be temporarily spared to checkmate all armed opposition to such a vital step. Every ford, every access or point of entrance to the North, must be heavily garrisoned and fortified against contingencies of Southern raids. GRANT should be reinforced at least three hundred thousand men, fit for immediate use against LEE's Virginia host, and SHERMAN should have an equal number to operate in his position. Each should have its specialty; GRANT, to *kill off* or capture LEE's force; SHERMAN, to do likewise with his opposition. Virginia and Tennessee should be held by strong armies of occupation and observation, barring effectually the danger of any flank movements. All posts and positions everywhere should be numerically strong enough to place them beyond danger; and then, and then only, the South will realize that the Republic is in *earnest*. Let our Government at once check the exportation of gold—a calamity that would be insignificant in comparison with the evils opened by the present system—or let us boldly assert to the Great Powers that the belligerent rights so freely granted by them to Southern cruisers are forfeited, inasmuch as said cruisers are without a single national harbor to which their prizes could be sent for adjudication; that now the Republic claims and means to take her place on the high seas; that Southern cruisers will henceforth be pursued and sunk in any port of the world affording them entrance, let the consequences be what they may.

The Republic is just—is willing to peaceably fall into her maritime and commercial rights; but she is strong—strong enough to make good her claims against the jealous opposition of the world.

"What shall we do with the negro?" I offer a solution of this *pons asinorum* that will do at least till the rebellion is a horror of the past.

Let the desolation that has marked the advances of our Virginia and Western armies be metamorphosed into smiling harvest fields by the employment of all blacks under a judicious and *practical* management. Virginia alone offers labor for at least 300,000 black laborers. Change, then, this barreness into the rich garden the soil properly and practically cultivated will magically cause to appear. Don't, as in all other negro enterprises, put consumptive scholars or visionary philanthropists in control of such experiment, but let the management fail into the hands of such minds as control the complications of our great railroads—men whose whole minds are intensely practical, under whom the redeemed slave would soon realize the true blessings of emancipation, and understand that even freedom had its hardships; that even in freedom, hard, honest labor alone brings good, honest living.

I am satisfied that under the firm, just control of practical men, such a disposition could be made of this black bar in our escutcheon as would not only redeem our war desolation, but would be the foundation of an easy solution of all difficulty with negroes for the future. Make, then, a smiling garden spring in the wake of desolating war. Then could the returning soldier of the Republic point proudly to the immensity of plenteous harvest fields, and tell how it all belonged to his Uncle Samuel, from whom all brave lads had *expectations*. Yours, respectfully,

GEO. M. RODGERS, Sixth N. Y. V. C.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 28.

THE TAX UPON SPIRITS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue having referred the question of the amount of tax to be levied upon spirits to the Solicitor of the Treasury, has been advised that in all cases, whether the article is proof or below proof, the amount of tax will be the same per wine gallon, to wit: $1 50. This disposes of the claim made by manufacturers, that when the liquor is 50 per cent. below proof the tax should be but 75 cents per gallon. This decision has been adopted by Judge LEWIS as the rule in his bureau, and hereafter no discrimination will be made in fixing the amount of tax, and all spirits will be assumed to be proof.

THE NATIONAL BANKING CURRENCY.

The National Bank currency issued last week amounts to $1,677,650. Total to date, $43,128,350.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

Subscriptions to the new 7-30 loan to-day amount to $775,950; to the 10-40, $219,150.

DEPOSITARY OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

The First National Bank of Mansfield, Ohio, has been designated as a depository of public funds and financial agent of the Government.

TAX COMMISSIONER FOR LOUISIANA.

GEORGE W. AMES yesterday received his commission as Direct Tax Commissioner for the State of Louisiana.

THE LAST OF THE CALIFORNIA BRIGADE.

The One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania, Maj. J. J. SPERRY commanding, will leave camp to-day (Sunday) for Philadelphia. This is the last regiment of the late and lamented Col. E. D. BAKER's California Brigade. This regiment has been in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, and returns with ninety men and eleven officers.

CONGRESSMEN IN WASHINGTON.

Senator WILSON and Representatives THADDEUS STEVENS, REUBEN E. FENTON and F. W. KELLOGG are in the city.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to day:

JOHN HAZELL, Co. A, Tenth New-York Artillery; HENRY HANINGTON, Co. B, One Hundred and Ninth New-York; JOHN A. STAFFORD, Co. L, Fiftieth New-York Engineers; JOSEPH BENOY, Co. A, Fifty-ninth New-York.

Partial List of Killed and Wounded.

The following is a partial list of killed and wounded New-York and other soldiers in the first and second divisions of HANCOCK's Corps in the battle at Ream's Station, on Thursday last:

Lieut.-Col C. O. Brady, 61st New-York, Commanding 3d and 4th brigades, 1st division 2d Army Corps.
Capt. Francis C. Crawford, prisoner.
Capt. Martin Birney, Aid to Gen. Miles—leg, flesh, slight.
Capt. James McKinley, E, 81st Pennsylvania Artillery—leg.
Capt. J. H. Mitchell, D, 81st Pennsylvania Artillery—left arm, severe.
First Lieut. John Miles, 28th Mass.—arm, severe.
Major W. Murphy, 4th New-York—neck.
Adjt. Vermingham, 88th New-York.
Major Wm. Arthur, 4th New-York Heavy Artillery—face, severe.
Lieut. Wm. Bell, 59th.
Lieut. S. H. Goodherd, 4th—thigh.
Lieut. A. P. Hawkins, 8th—elbow.
Lieut. P. Farrell, 69th—arm.
Capt. J. M. Conton, 69th—leg.
Lieut. James Quinn, 170th—ankle.
Geo. N. Devereaux, 10th Mass.
Gottlieb Silck, D, 83d Penn.—leg, slight.
M. McCabe, 2d N. Y. Heavy Artillery—hand, slight.
Jas. Girling, K, 7th N. Y. Heavy Artillery—left hand and side.
J. P. Stringfellow, 148th Penn.—right calf, severe.
Jacob Frantz, 68th Pennsylvania—both hands, severe.
R. Hackeman, 2d New-York Heavy Artillery—right hand, severe.
Jos. A. Smith, 148th Pennsylvania—foot, flesh.
G. R. McCanney—face, slight.
Clinton Johnson, 10th—knee joint.
S. J. Davis, 108th—leg.
Sergt. Mich'l Welch, 69th—leg.
A. Hart, 59th—leg.
Frank M. Seisson, 152d—foot.
Sergt. Jas. Steele, 152d—thigh.
H. Goldsmith, 59th—side.
E. Carroll, 17th New-York—scalp.
Jos. Bloomer, 170th—leg.
Thos. Moone, 55th—head.
Chas. H. McNeall, 12th New-York—arm.
Geo. W. Elson, 8th—thigh.
Sergt. J. Wood, 69th—thigh.
Frank Nash, 4th—thigh.
Thos. Ryan, 155th—arm.
S. McLafferty, 8th—breast.
C. B. Steed, 71st.
Albert Gannock, 152d—arm.
C. Snyder, 8th—leg.
Robt. Irwin, 8th—shoulder.
C. Inglehart, 109th—back.
T. Fields, 10th—ankle.
Ira Parish, 152d.
Rowland Ward, 4th.
Jas. A. Henry, 8th—back.
Thos. Herp, 155th—arm.
Thos. Holland, 164th—leg.
T. Bridgewater 69th—back.
Jas. Sheeard, Co. C, 8th New-York.
Peter Lurny, 10th New-York.
Patrick Owing, 170th—breast.
M. Connor, 4th New-York.
Albert Snanck, 170th—knee.
Francis McDowell, 69th.
James Brame, 61st—thigh.
Thomas Donaly, 69th—thigh.
John Phelan, 8th—back.
John Millard, 69th—back.
Fred. Bishop, 8th New-York—hip.
William Bronner, 8th—scalp.
E. Ewell, 8th—foot.
Charles Gildren, 8th—jaw.
Joseph Buckney, 155th—hand.
S. P. Belb, 8th—arm.
Martin McAverly, 155th—head.
Joseph J. A. Howell, 170th—arm.
Joseph Ortly, 170th—leg.
J. F. Dougless, 107th—arm.
John Gargor, 164th—elbow and hip.
Chris McDonald, 10th—fingers and thigh.
Hugh Dowd, 170th—arm.
H. Paupan, 10th—finger.
Henry Hyer, 59th—finger.
A. S. Harris, 8th—arm.
C. Wissman, 8th—head and shoulder.
Sylvers Trip, 8th—scalp.
Patrick Deery, 170th—knee joint.
Arasmus Cook, 155th—shoulder and right side.
Sol. R. Gosha, 7th.
Fred. Wrenkerback, 66th—hand.
Geo. Kelly, 57th—head.
Sergt. Joseph Coon, 125th—head.
W. Leisha, 7th.
P. Murphy, 39th.
N. A. Ackerman, 2d.
Wm. Shed, 39th—leg.
W. Bell, 57th.
Sergt.-Major H. A. Ogden, 1st.
Merrit Washburn, 4th.
Jno. S. Vankenser, 4th.
Oliver Davis, 4th—face.
D. F. Wismans, 4th—side.
Lieut. Samuel Cox, 6th—foot.
Charles V. Phillips, 4th—face.
N. Matthews, 2d—thigh.
C. Wort, 7th—side.
N. Helbold, 7th—hand.
Isaac Groscopt, 111th—shoulder.
Jas. Sanderson, 111th—legs.
L. Masins, 96th—arm.
G. L. Merchant, 125th—both hips.
Sergt. B. Harrington, 8th—dead.
Sergt. Eph. Russell, 64th—hand.
Lieut. W. W. Burrel, 64th—arm.
G. Joice, 61st.
Corp. Geo. J. Bula, 57th—hip.
Sergt. Carl Marrirock, 7th Inf.
George Curtin, band leader, 2d Inf.—dead.
Wm. Kain, 7th Inf.—flesh wound.
Frank Leach, 7th Inf.—arm fractured.
D. A. Gifford, 111th—hip.
D. B. Jone, 128th—face.
Conrad Zeip, 28th.
Thomas V. Keeler, 28th—side.
Joseph Frioris, 61st—leg.
W. Parmelee, 61st—neck.
Sergeant D. Norn—arm.
Corporal Otto Zenkel, 4th—face.
John Mullen, 69th.
P. McCaffrey, 69th.
J. Bowman, 66th—hand.
L. Dinhysson, 7th—leg.
Casper Smith, 7th—knee.
N. Seymour, 57th—neck.
Alex. Stewart, 7th—leg.
A. Fisher, 7th—scalp.
Sergt. Michael Welsh, 69th—leg.
E. Noel, 7th—arm.
Thos. O'Connor, 7th—foot.
Geo. W. Holt, 7th—mortal.
Jas. G. Keever, 7th—arm.
W. Watson, 4th—shoulder.
W. Munroe, 2d.
Michael Moran, 125th—hip.
Lieut. Jas. S. Wyckoff, 39th—hip.
F. Sohmall, 7th—shoulder.
Gilbert Cuttin, 4th—ankle.
Benj. Norris, 7th—arm.
Corp. J. H. More, 2d—thigh.
N. Waley, 4th—thigh.
Jas. Mooney, 69th—arm.
Patrick Casey, 2d—thigh.
Chas. Wolverton, 126th—neck.
J. W. Van Pelt, 4th—side.
Chas. Romerman, 4th New-York.
Sergt. C. B. Albexer, 126th—ankle.
Sergt. Geo. Beath, 7th—arm.
Dewitt Pittcher, 2d—leg.
Louis Nester, 7th—neck.

The Rebel Iron-Clad Ram Tennessee.

We have already given in our columns a description of the great iron-clad captured by Admiral FARRAGUT at Mobile; but the following account of her from a correspondent of the *Tribune* contains additional items of interest:

"The rebel ram *Tennessee*, in the extraordinary fight with nearly half our entire fleet, which took place inside the harbor, proved herself one of the most formidable crafts for harbor defence which has ever been constructed, and an inspection of her, which I have been permitted to make, shows with what justice the rebel Admiral BUCHANAN claimed that she was able to sink an entire fleet.

Her hull was originally intended for a man-of-war, and is put together in the most staunch and substantial manner in which it is possible to build a vessel. Her length is about 180 feet.

In form she varies from the old *Merrimac*, though evidently a modification of that unfortunate and short-lived craft.

Her armor consists of two and a half inch iron, in bars eight inches wide, crossing each other, and bolted down with one and three-quarter inch bolts, making five inches of solid iron. This again is backed by two feet of solid oak throughout the entire portion of the boat above the water line, and extending some feet even below that. From her forward casemates forward, including her pilot-house, an additional inch of iron is given her, making six inches of plating, and an additional foot, making three feet of wooden backing at this part of the boat.

Her gun-room, if that is the proper term to use, occupies about two-thirds of her length, and is constructed with a flat top, composed of two and a half by eight-inch iron bars, crossed and bolted together, forming a close lattice-work above her gunners, and affording ventilation while in action. The sides are inclined like those of the old *Merrimac*, and as before stated, are composed of five inches of iron plating, backed with two feet of solid oak backing, through which, in the fight with our fleet, no ball succeeded in piercing. Her ports, of which there are two on either side, and one fore and aft, are closed by means of iron shutters, which revolve upon a pivot in the center of one side, and are worked by means of a cog-wheel on the inside in a very simple and expeditious manner. They are liable, however, to derangement, and in the engagement with our fleet two were actually so deranged as to prevent their being opened, while a third, the after one, was shot away entirely, the pivot on which it revolved being broken off, and it was through this that the fragment of shell entered which wounded the rebel Admiral, as he was standing near directing a gunner to clear away some splinters with which it had become filled.

It is a curious and interesting proof of the excellence of our gunners that some ten shots struck in close contiguity to this port which it was early discovered it was impossible for her crew to close and in fact this really became the heel of Achilles to the fated *Tennessee*. Somewhere between forty and fifty shots struck her during the fight in nearly every part of the boot, but not one penetrated her impervious armor. One fifteen-inch shell from the monitor *Manhattan*, as is supposed, made a deep indentation which must have caused her to stagger, but bounded off from her ribs of steel. The impaction of the blow, however, stove through her two feet of wooden backing, and produced inside all the evidences of the missiles having come through. The splinters flew promiscuously in all directions in the neighborhood, inside. The ram is armed with two seven and one eight inch rifled guns of the Brooks pattern, fore an aft, and with four of the same six-inch guns in her broadsides.

These effective weapons have been turned, since her capture, toward Fort Morgan, and will doubtless, as old friends, be highly appreciated in the fort by her garrison.

Some eighty superior muskets were also captured along with the ram, in complete order.

Nothing, in fact, which could render her more complete in her appointments in any respect was spared by Admiral BUCHANAN in fitting her out; and, as she has been some two years building, she was about as thoroughly appointed as it was possible for her to be.

In addition to her armament as described, she was armed with a formidable iron prow for ramming, which made her in that particular in no wise inferior to the old *Merrimac*, whose exploits in that line must be fresh in the minds of the reading public still. One point of weakness with her was her rudder chains, which were on her deck, and covered only with a half inch of iron, and were soon deranged, rendering her, but for an additional provision of ropes and block, entirely unmanageable. As it was, the rope substitute was the means by which her rudder was managed during more than half of her engagement.

The shooting away of her smoke-stack has been given by some as the cause of her surrender. Nothing can be more absurd. The effect of the loss of this could do nothing more than to lessen her draft slightly, as it was only shot away above her Upper deck—on a level with which it rested; of course it could in no manner have anything to do with the causing of the ram's surrender. That fortuitous event was the immediate result of the wounding of her brave though misguided commander, the terrible hammering at her by our fleet from every side, the derangement of her ports and consequent uselessness of three of her guns, and the severing of her rudder-chains, rendering her to a great extent unmanageable. Finally, the utter demoralization of her crew at the sight of her fallen Admiral mortally wounded, as was supposed at the time, caused them to run up the white flag, and surrender the boat to our fleet.

The machinery of the *Tennessee* has been greatly improved since first begun, and engines of greater power put in than those first assigned her. She is, however, by no means swift, as it is, though capable of making greater speed than at first stated. It is claimed that she can make seven knots, which is without doubt above her capacity. Her draft is about fourteen feet, possibly fourteen feet six inches. Her condition at present is such that, in spite of all the cannonading she has received, in spite of all the ramming she has undergone, in spite of her lost smoke-stack and her broken rudder-chains, she can be effectually turned against Fort Morgan tomorrow, and with a little repairing, which can be done as she lies, in a few days' time here, she can be turned toward Mobile and made, if the new channel permits her to get there, a most formidable antagonist against those who built her.

Had this craft, with her three wooden consorts, the *Selma*, the *Gaines*, and the *Morgan*, been content to have lain quietly under the guns of Fort Morgan until dark, and have then come out and attacked our fleet with the impetuosity which they displayed as it was, they might; without a shadow of doubt, have succeeded in sinking or destroying half of our ships and gunboats, if not all; as the darkness would have led to our fleet's firing, and running down our own boats, and committing irreparable and fatal injury upon each other. This matter is so much discussed in the fleet that I again recur to it, to show how great a danger we have escaped by the fight and capture which we have made. I do not wish to be understood as saying that the *Tennessee* presents no evidence of the struggle in which she has been engaged, for most assuredly and unmistakably she does. Her iron armor all over shows the deep indentations where our balls have struck her. Her iron plates are, many of them, bent and warped by the trememdous blows which she has received, while many of her iron plates have been torn away and displaced by the action of the shots she received.

But for all this, the ramming she received from the staunch old *Hartford*, the *Ossipee*, the *Lackawanna* and the *Monongahela*, who severally tried to run her down, have caused no seam to open in her unyielding hull, and she is to-day just as seaworthy as before the fight, and she will do just as effective service for us in repelling foreign foes, as she did against us in the hands of domestic ones. With a few Yankee improvements in non-essentials, she will, I trust, live long to the glory of the heroic old Commodore who captured her.

I would suggest that when we get through with her here, she be brought, at a suitable time, to New-York, where she would, in certain possible contingencies, be invaluable.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLOS' GARDEN.—The engagement of Miss LUCILLE WESTERN terminated on Saturday evening, and this evening Mrs. MATILDA HERON STOEPEL commences one of six nights' duration, the whole of which she will appear in her own adaption of "Camille." It is announced that in the course of the current week she will have reached her one thousandth performance of it.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Summer season terminates this evening, with the benefit and last appearance of Miss OLIVE LOGAN, who, on this occasion, appers as *Julia*, in the "Hunchback."

The Broadway Theatre reopens for the season with Mr. JOHN E. OWENS as the star, who will appear in two pieces, viz., BUCKSTONE's comedy of "Married Life," in which he will sustain the part of *Mr. Dove*, and the drama of "The People's Lawyer," in which he will appear as *Solon Shingle*. Some time has elapsed since we last saw Mr. OWENS, who then struck us, being an excellent eccentric and low comedian. He has been starring through the States in the interim, where he is highly popular. Miss ALICE PLACIDE MASON is engaged as leading lady. She comes to New-York highly recommended. The company generally is materially strengthened.

THE WINTER GARDEN.—The comedies of "Everybody's Friend" and the "Rough Diamond," which attracted crowded audiences every evening last week, are announced for repetition this and every evening until further notice. Mr. CLARKE's popularity continues to increase, and deservedly so with the New-York-public.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Pennsylvania Invasion.
THE REBELS BURN TOWNS,
BUT CANNOT BURN
THE HERRING'S SAFE.
CHAMBERSBURGUG. 15, 1864.H, A

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.:

GENTS: On the 30th of last month we had our place of business burnt by the rebels. We had one of your Safes in our store at the time; the Safe fell to the cellar, where we had a stock of tar, turpentine, oils, &c. The heat was so intense that we despaired of saving any of the contents.

Judge of our surprise, on opening it, to find our books in order. A few papers were discolored by steam, but sustained no injury.

Please send us another Safe, same size.

HUBER & TOLBERT.

ANOTHER.
CHAMBERSBURGH, Aug. 15, 1864.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.:

GENTS.: I have had in use one of your unequaled safes for a period of four years. My law office was entirely consumed in the fearful conflagration of this place on July 30. The safe fell into the cellar, where it has lain among the ruins until this date. To-day it was removed and found too hot to bare the naked hand; it was necessary to cool it with water before opening it. Yet, after having passed through this extraordinary fire, and remaining hot for sixteen days, the papers, although discolored by steam, are perfectly legible.

GEO. W. BREWER.

AND ANOTHER.
CHAMBERSBURGH, Aug. 16, 1864.

Messrs. Farrell, Herring & Co.:

GENTS.: I had one of your Fire-Proof Safes at the time of the late rebel raid, on the 30th of July, when our town was burned out. The safe was in my brew-house. It came out all right. It saved my books and papers.

GEORGE LUDWIG.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
"the best fire-proof safe the world ever saw."
HERRING & CO.'S NEW PATENT BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
with Herring & Floyd's patent
CRYSTALIZED IRON,
FIRE PROOF! POWDER PROOF! DRILL PROOF!
manufactured and sold only by
HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

Lyon's Pure
OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY,
by the dozen or barrel. This article is said to equal French Brandy, and at present cost of importation is sold at one-third the price.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

"The Human Face Divine."—What of the Features? A Long Nose, a Short Nose, a Blunt Nose, or a Sharp Nose. What does it indicate? Blue Eyes, Gray Eyes, Black Eyes; Auburn Hair, Brown Hair, Black Hair, Red Hair, Cheeks, Chins, Lips with dimples in them: what do they signify? See the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, Sept. No., 20 cents, or $2 a year. Published by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

Soldiers' Special Notice.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For wounds, sores, bowel complaints, and fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Hill, Inimitable Hair-Cutter. Styles neat, Suitable. Executed in the best manner. Shaving only 10 cents. No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair-Dye 50 cents, black or brown.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 447 Broadway, New-York; Philadelphia and Boston.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Enlarged Joints, all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

MARRIED.

JONES—LA FARGE.—On Thursday, Aug. 18, by Rev. Dr. Preston, of St. Ann's Church, THOMAS JONES and LOUISA J. LA FARGE, all of this City.

DIED.

DWIGHT.—At Clinton, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 23, of consumption, Mrs. W. JANE DWIGHT, wife of Rev. B. W. Dwight, of New-York City.

DUFF.—In Washington, on Thursday morning, Aug. 25, EDWIN H. DUFF, U. S. Signal Corps, son of the late Col. James Duff, in the 28th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 36 West 24th-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GODFREY.—At Saratoga Springs, on Saturday, Aug 27, EDWARD GODFREY, of the firm of Edward Godfrey & Sons, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, corner 4th and South 5th sts., Williamsburgh.

KIRKPATRICK.—At Nassau, N. P., on Thursday, Aug. 4, of yellow fever, ANNE E., wife of Thomas Kirkpatrick, United States Consul.

☞ Albany and Auburn, N. Y., papers please copy.

KIMBALL.—On Saturday, Aug. 27, Capt. GURDON KIMBALL, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family, and also those of his sons-in-law, E. W. Taylor and T. C. Hotchkiss, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 235 West 19th-st., on Monday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

NEWCOMB.—At Bowery Bay, near Astoria, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 27, ELIZA A., wife of Richard F. Newcomb, of Barnardston, Mass., aged 31 years.

NORSWORTHY.—At the Powelton House, Newburgh, on Friday, Aug. 26, FANNY M., daughter of Samuel and Frances Norsworthy, deceased, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

QUINLAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 27, after a long and painful illness, MARGARET CARLISLE, wife of Wm. Jas. Quinlan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 146 Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

RIDDOCK.—At Jarvis U. S. A. General Hospital, Baltimore, Md., on Thursday, Aug. 25, RICHARD RIDDOCK, in the 26th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, Joseph Riddock, No. 303 2d-av., corner of 19th-st.

STEVENSON.—On Saturday, Aug. 27, HENRIETTA LOUISA, infant daughter of John H and Henrietta L. Stevenson, aged 1 year, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 255 West 21st-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 30, at 1 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Saturday, Aug. 27, ELIZABETH THOMPSON, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her son, John P. C. Thompson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 30 East 19th-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

THORNE.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 27, RICHARD VAN WYCK, only son of Q. Maynard and Maria T. Thorne, aged 16 months and 8 days.

Final service at the Marble Cemetery, 2d-st., near the 2d-av., at 1 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

A GREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE BEING made at the PLANTATION BITTERS by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find *immediate* and permanent relief in these Bitters. But, above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.

They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steel-plate side label.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and imposter, and should be immediately reported to us.

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No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

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No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.
Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE Union Association of the City and County of New York will meet at Hope Chapel, Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, at 8 o'clock. By order.

S. DRAPER, Chairman.

S. J. GLASSEY, }
H. H. WOODS, } Secretaries.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS.—TWO, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Fifty Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

"SUNLIGHT WITHIN MY HEART;"—Song. "Wait, Love, Until the War is over;" with picture. "Young Eph's Lament." "Soldier's Happy Return;" Mazurka, Faust March, each 30c. New Accordeon Instructor, over 200 tunes; New Concertina Instructor, over 200 tunes. 60c. each, mailed.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle: $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
I shall reduce the price of board at the above-named house on and after the 18th inst., to $21 per week. It is well known that the Bellevue House is one of the best houses in Newport.
JOHN A. PARKS, Agent.
NEWPORT, R. I, Aug. 16, 1864.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.
Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.
Special attention given to
DRAINAGE, SURVEYS,
division of land, and laying out
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ESTATES, &c., &c.
Inquiries promptly answered.
HAMILTON E. TOWLE, Civil Engineer.
JOSEPH H. CURTIS, Agricultural Engineer,
No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York.

NOTHING BUT NECK TIES.
LOW-PRICED GOODS, IN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,
FOR JOBBERS. } P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,
No. 36 Warren-st.

UNION PRIMARY ELECTIONS.—AT A meeting of the Union Central Committee of the City and County of New-York, held Aug. 24, 1864, the following resolutions and call for primary elections were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Union State Central Committee, to wit: "That all Union Electors of the State of New-York, who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the existing rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war and all apt and efficient means," be requested to meet and select three delegates and three alternates from each Assembly District, to meet at Syracuse on the 7th day of September next, in a State Convention, for the purpose of nominating Presidential Electors and candidates for State offices, to be supported at the next ensuing election.

Resolved, That the Union Central Committee of the City and County of New-York do order that the Union Associations lying north of 14th-st. be requested to hold a primary election on Wednesday evening, Aug. 31, at their usual places of meeting, and elect three delegates and three alternates from each Assembly District in that portion of the City, to represent said district in the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 7th of September next.

Resolved, That the Union Associations in that portion of the City lying south of 14th-st. be requested to hold a primary election on Wednesday evening, Aug. 31, at their usual places of meeting, and elect one delegate from each election district, said delegates to meet in Assembly District Conventions on Thursday evening, Sept. 1, 1864, at 8 o'clock, and there select three delegates and three alternates from each Assembly District in that portion of the City lying south of 14th-st., to represent said districts in the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 7th of September next.

Resolved, That in view of the exigencies of the times this Central Committee earnestly recommend to the Union Associations throughout the City to cordially invite all loyal Union men to sink for the time all differences, and to rally to the support of the Government in its efforts to put down organized treason, which, for the last three years, has threatened the existence of our beloved Union; and that all Union-loving voters be requested to unite with the Associations in the various localities in selecting to the State Convention delegates who are known for their integrity of character, and to elect such men only to represent the respective Assembly Districts from this City.

Notice of the time and place of holding the primary election in each district shall be given by the officers of the association in at least two daily papers for at least two days previous to the election. The polls shall be open in all cases from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

The President of each association, or in his absence the proper officer thereof, shall appoint at least three inspectors, whose duty it shall be to receive and count the votes, and report the same to the association.

The delegates shall in all cases be chosen by ballot, and no person shall be permitted to vote at the election of such delegates unless such voter resides in the district in which he offers his vote.

The Chairman and Secretary of the Assembly Conventions lying south of 14th-st., shall sign the credentials of the delegates elected to the Syracuse Convention.

The Assembly District Conventions lying south of 14th-st. shall hold their elections at the following places:

I District, No. 272 Greenwich-st.
II District, corner Franklin and Centre sts.
III District, Franklin-st., adjoining 5th Ward Hotel.
IV District, Nos. 192 and 194 Henry-st.
V District, No. 185 Spring-st.
VI District, No. 274 Grand-st.
VII District, Jefferson Market.
VIII District, Corner Pitt and Broome sts.
X District, Lincoln Hall.
XII District, No. 21 Avenue D.

WILLIAM A. DARLING, President.

HENRY H. HUELAT, }
CHARLES H. HALL, } Secretaries.

GILT COMBS.—NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five, to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS
From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic, inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000,
FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND,
FOR WAR PURPOSES.
SEVEN PER CENT.
COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Proposals for these bonds will be received at the banking-house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad-st., New-York, until Aug. 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. Said bonds will be issued under authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864, and will be issued for either ten, fifteen or twenty-five years, at the option of bidders.

Parties making proposals will state amount, denominations, time and price per hundred dollars. Proposals will only be considered if accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the amount bid for. Balance to be paid for on delivery of bonds, about ten days after awarding of bids. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds, and will be opened in presence of the undersigned committee.

DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
JOHN BECHTEL,
HY. MENDALL,
P. S. WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALTIE,
Committee on Bonds.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1864.

I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of coupons for the Ten-forty Bonds maturing on the 1st day of September next, and also the coupons of the Five-twenty Bonds maturing November 1, 1864.

When *full* coupons are presented in numbers of thirty (30) or more, or *fractional* coupons in numbers of twenty (20) or more, they must be accompanied by a schedule for examination.

Checks will be given for them in the order in which they are received as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JACOB RUSSELL,
Assistant Treasurer, *ad interim.*

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.

¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO
Bank of the Republic.
UPDYKE, LOESCHIGK & Co.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq.,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
P. W. ENGS, Esq.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the "Fisk Gold Mining Company of Colorado" will be held at the office of the company, No. 195 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1864, at 11 o'clock forenoon of that day, at which time and place the stockholders of the company are hereby notified to attend. By order.

JAMES STRINGER, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Aug. 26, 1864.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV.
AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 10th of September, proximo, for [illegible] of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company.

These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons, August and February, are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $6,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.

They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds.

A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.

Further information can be had on application at this office.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 18, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER next on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
SIX PER CENT BONDS OF 1894.

Entire Authorized Debt of the State, $4,000,000.

Interest provided for by Special Tax, and payable 1st of August and February, in the City of New-York.

For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

PROPOSALS FOR $243,000 JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Banking-House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, and at the Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City, until TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars of the Jersey City Loan for war purposes, authorized by act of Legislature of New-Jersey, Feb. 19, 1864, and by resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed Aug. 9, and approved Aug. 12, 1864.

These bonds will be coupon bonds, one thousand dollars each, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, or at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, the principal of said bonds payable November 1, 1889.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the City Treasurer at the Hudson County Bank the sums awarded to them, respectively, when they will receive from him a receipt to be exchanged for the bonds when prepared. Interest will be allowed from the date of deposit.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Loan for War Purposes," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to "A. A. Gaddis, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Common Council of Jersey City."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they deem it to the interest of the city, and no bids at less than par will be considered.

A. A. GADDIS,
THOS. B. DECKER,
WM. H. NAFEW,
Committee on Finance.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

The whole commission of One-quarter of One Per Cent. allowed to parties subscribing through this Bank to the 10.40 Loan, as well as to the new 7 3-10 Loan.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

$100,000 NEW-YORK CITY SIX PER CENT. REAL ESTATE BONDS, due 1873, interest payable quarterly, for sale by SIMEON DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

UNION PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1864.

The Trustees of the company have this day declared a Dividend upon the capital stock of Three per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings for July, payable on and after 29th inst., at my office, No. 366 Washington-st.

ABIJAH CURTISS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER.

With a capital of $500,000, $150,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway.

ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST.

OPEN EVERY DAY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now will draw four months' interest in January next.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 10 to 3 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
B. W. BULL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice, and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of Albany, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS, No. 123 Broadway, Albany, or No. 331 Greenwich-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated Albany, this 29th day of April, A. D., 1864.

E. E. TAYLOR,
J. B. TAYLOR,
WM. H. TAYLOR, Administrators.

May 2-law6m.Mo.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1864.

This company will hold their nineteenth regular monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

AUCTION SALE AT BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

By order of Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, United States Navy, Commandant of the New-York Navy-Yard, I shall offer for sale, at public auction, at said yard, on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock M.:

500 barrels spirits turpentine.
10,000 pounds of canvas shippings.
A lot of scrap leather.
1 small engine.
1 horizontal boiler.
4 upright boilers.
A lot of scrap pattern lumber.
A lot of hard coal cinders.
1 lot of iron boats.
Several condemned wood boats.

Twenty per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at time of sale, and ten days will be allowed to remove the goods from the yard, and if not so removed, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government. All payments to be made in Government currency, and before the goods are removed from the yard.

D. D. T. MARSHALL,
United States Navy Storekeeper.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, August, 1864.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine-shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 67 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN,

TUESDAY, Aug. 30, at 11 o'clock, within the store,
FRESH SICILY LEMONS.
200 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 37 Nassau-st., three very fine colts from the best trotting stock in the country; also, a very fine milch cow, as follows: 1 two year old sorrel gelding, sired by Jupiter of Long Island, warranted sound in every particular; two bay geldings, 2 and 3 years old, full brothers, sired by Black Hawk, warranted sound; red milch cow, 4 years old, of full blood, cross Alderny and Durham. The above are from the farm of one of our first stock breeders, and can be implicitly relied upon as described.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

BY M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, PHILADELPHIA.—Peremptory sale at Philadelphia Exchange, Sept. 13, 1864, of a tract of 532 acres Anthracite Coal land, on the Mine Hill Railway, Schuylkill County, Penn. For Maps, &c., apply to LATHROP & WAINWRIGHT, No. 43 Wall-st., N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

The Saratoga and Hudson River Railroad Company are now prepared to let the grading and masonry on about twenty-one miles of their road in Albany and Greene Counties. The work is of a desirable character, and will be disposed of in contracts of from two to five miles. Profiles can be seen and full information given at the office of the Company in Athens, opposite Hudson, N. Y.

THOS. HASSARD, Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.:

For regulating and grading Sixty-fourth street, between Third and Fifth avenues;

For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River;

For regulating and grading Tenth-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-fourth streets;

For curb, gutter and flagging Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and North River;

For filling sunken lots between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, one hundred feet east of First-avenue;

For filling sunken lots north side of Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues;

For raising and repairing the pier foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River;

For widening and repairing Pier foot of Laight-street, North River;

For excavating and finishing basement of house of Engine Company No. 2S.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Aug. 26, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 65 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
No. 124 State-st., Albany, N. Y., Aug 25, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, the 6th of September next, for building a U. S. Hospital, consisting of about twenty-five hundred lineal feet of one and two-story wooden buildings, to be located near Troy, N. Y.

Plans and specifications of these buildings can be seen at this office.

GEO. H. WEEKS,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEWSMEN.—THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL Journal for SEPTEMBER supplied by the American News Company, Nassau-st. Price 20 cents, or $2 a year.

FOWLER & WELLS, Publishers,
No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

The Water-Cure at Home.

WATER-CURE LIBRARY.

The best works on water-cure treatment are included in the seven large volumes of the WATER-CURE LIBRARY. There are only a few copies now on hand, and when sold cannot be replaced at any price. The WATER CURE LIBRARY embraces all the most popular works on the subject, including: Introduction to the Water-Cure; Hydropathy or Water-Cure; Cholera, and Bowel Diseases; The Parent's Guide; Tobacco—Its Nature and Effects; Experience in the Water-Cure; Curiosities of Common Water; Water-Cure Manual; Water-Cure in every Disease; Water-Cure in Pregnancy; Hydropathy for the People; Errors in the Water-Cure; Water-Cure in Consumption.

The cost of this set is only $10. It may be sent by express or as freight to any part of the world. Orders should be addressed to

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

HOW TO BE A GENTLEMAN.—READ that excellent handbook, indispensable for all.

HOW TO WRITE. HOW TO BEHAVE.
HOW TO TALK. HOW TO DO BUSINESS.

One handsome 12mo. vol., 600 pages, sent by first post for $2 25. Agents wanted. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

LOOK OUT FOR THE PHUNNIEST, NO. 4.—The best, cheapest, and Phunniest Phun in the market. The "irrepressible conflict" between gravity and mirth at an end. Mirth wins the day. Victory! Victory!! Victory!!! Out this week.

IRON WORK.

TITAN IRON WORKS,
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey-City, N. J.,

Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.

Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	100
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$20
For one year	$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$35
For one year	$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 247 BROADWAY.

Insures against Draft for one hundred and fifty dollars, in all loyal States.

Premiums not paid until after Draft and Substitutes furnished.

This office affords all parties liable to Draft exemption for one hundred and fifty dollars premium.

Agents wanted in each county. A commission of ten per cent. allowed.

P. S.—Send for circulars giving full particulars.

ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their district, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR SOME influential gentleman to get a representative substitute in the army by getting a young man of respectability and capable, recently out of service, a Lieutenancy in the service. Address PARK HOUSE, Room No. 65, for two days.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED—FOR BOTH ARmy and Navy, for one, two, or three years. The highest bounties paid. Any one bringing men will be liberally dealt with. One hundred one-year men for the Navy wanted immediately. Ten three-year men for the Navy wanted. Apply at No. 1 Park-place, Room No. 22, third floor.

ADVICE TO RECRUITS.—IF YOU THINK of enlisting in the army or navy, you will find no more convenient or liberal office to go for information, large bounties and honorable treatment, than MILTON & CO., No. 208 Broadway.

PERSONS LIABLE TO DRAFT SUPPLIED with substitutes and their exemption papers accurately prepared without delay. Country quotas filled with promptitude and dispatch. A few good alien substitutes are now ready. First-class references given. Apply at No. 1 Park-place, Room No. 22, third floor.

MILITARY.—A RELIABLE PARTY HAS NUMber of substitutes already accepted. Principals may learn particulars by calling at the law office of WESTBROOK & OSBORNE, No. 195 Broadway.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 65 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.

HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tins assorted.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

FOR SALE.

ALLEN & BROWN.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
JOSIAH W. BROWN, No. 98 Broadway,

offer the following houses and lots for sale:

W. 22d-st.	$50,000	Lexington-av.	$32,500
Madison-av.	40,000	Lexington-av.	18,600
W. 30th-st.	40,000	Lexington-av.	22,000
W. 32d-st.	35,000	Lexington-av.	17,000
W. 36th-st.	17,500	W. 14th-st.	45,000
W. 36th-st.	35,000	W. 14th-st.	30,000
E. 36th-st.	47,500	W. 14th-st.	16,000
W. 37th-st.	40,000	W. 18th-st.	25,000
W. 37th-st.	40,000	W. 22d-st.	14,500
W. 39th-st.	25,000	W. 24th-st.	20,000
W. 45th-st.	17,500	W. 27th-st.	22,500
W. 45th-st.	30,000	E. 29th-st.	7,350
W. 46th-st.	35,000	W. 31st-st.	16,000
W. 47th-st.	30,000	W. 34th-st.	35,000
E. 54th-st., n'r 5th-av.	27,000		

Also a number of other houses and lots in desirable locations.

HOTEL PROPERTY.

For sale, the Sheldrake House and two acres at Mamaroneck Station, New-York and New-Haven Railroad; house about 40 feet square, three stories. Also, dwelling and store adjacent, barns, sheds, wagon-house, &c., all in the most perfect order. Terms accommodating. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot; 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARry, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT PELHAM, WESTCHESTER CO., sixty acres of land; it is beautifully situated, and has a fine building site overlooking the adjacent country and Long Island Sound. Apply to WM. A. DUNCAN, southeast corner of Vesey and Church sts.

MUST BE SOLD SOON—A SPLENDID NEW brown-stone house, four stories and basement; location beautiful, opposite Beekman Hill Park, East 50th-st., No. 238. Purchaser can occupy it in three days. Apply to JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 830 2d-av.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Price $20,000. If not sold, will be rented, furnished, for 3 years.

$200.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit, for ten years or less time, on City or country property.

W. B. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ONE HOUR FROM THE City; 114 acres. Will be sold cheap. Apply to E. SKINNER, No. 4 Morris-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS IN COTTRELL'S independent system of bridge building; under this patent bridges are built of any length, are self-supporting—of great strength and beauty. SNYDER & WALTER, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A LADY ABOUT LEAVING THE City, will sell her piano for the low price of $75. Apply at No. 290 6th-av., one door above 18th-st.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE RIGHT FOR FORTUNE'S WARDROBE BEDSTEAD.—The bedstead is entirely concealed; price $5,000; will be sold to the highest bidder. Apply immediately to SNYDER & WALTER No. 229 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A farm of 20 or 30 acres, good land, well improved, within 30 miles of New-York and a mile and a half of railroad depot, New-Haven or Hudson River Railroad preferred. Address W. C. GRISWOLD, with description and price, Box No. 3,359 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—UNTIL 1st of May next, by a private family, in a desirable location. Address immediately EDWARD R. JONES, New-York City Mills, corner of Broome and Lewis sts.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,900 Post-office.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF RENTING houses furnished or unfurnished for the Fall and Winter months to first-class tenants will consult their interest by sending memorandum to A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN FORDHAM, WITHIN FIVE minutes' walk from depot, on Lorillard-st., a new two-story attic and basement house, containing ten rooms, with four City lots. Rent $175. Apply to THOS. FANNING, Jr. No. 236 Bowery.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two single gentlemen of quiet habits and good social position, can have board and good rooms in a most desirable location in a private family of four (no children) by addressing Box No. 368 Post-office. Tobacco chewers and smokers need not apply.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DEsires board for himself, wife and two daughters, 13 and 6 years of age; a private family in the neighborhood of 5th or Madison avs. preferred; if approved the rooms would be engaged for the Winter, from Oct. 1. Address with full particulars, H. S. S., Box No. 142 P. O., N. Y.

AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST., WINTER arrangements can be effected immediately for two suites of rooms, all with southern exposure. Private tables only.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family. References given and required. Address D. S. A., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO TYPE-FOUNDERS, PRINTERS AND CAPITALISTS.—The stock, fixtures and good-will of the business of the late E. R. WEBB, (cor. of Dutch and Fulton-sts., N. Y.,) are offered for sale on very advantageous terms. The stock embraces a great variety of printing material, printing presses, &c. Also, if desired, will be sold with the above the stock, tools and machinery for the manufacture of wood-type, racks, stands, cases, galleys, etc., contained in the manufactory at Patterson, N. J. The attention of all wishing to purchase a widely-known and lucrative business, established for the past thirty-five years, is called to this rare chance for investment. If not sold at private sale by the 15th of September next, the whole or the remaining portion unsold will be sold at public auction on that day. Address or apply in person to JOHN H. SIMONDS, Executor, No. 53 Cliff-st.

A LAMP STORE FOR SALE.—THE SUBscriber, about to leave for the war, offers to sell out the stock and fixtures and good will of his store No. 238 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, containing a good stock of all articles and furniture for the business. In connection with the store he has also established four separate routes of country trade, for which he has a good horse, top-wagon, harness, &c., all of which he desires to sell together. As he must leave in a few days, the whole must be disposed of immediately. Apply to GEO. B. BURROUGHS, No. 238 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUGboat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the clothing store No. 171½ Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J., formerly occupied by D. Leary, deceased. To any one wishing to engage in the business, a fine opportunity is here offered. Apply on the premises from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN ENTERPRISING TEACHER.—The goodwill of a highly prosperous boarding-school for boys in New-England will be sold cheap; the buildings and grounds will be leased for a term of years; immediate possession given. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 1,318, stating where an interview can be had.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD WILL OF A BOYS' school in New England, now in a flourishing condition, of high reputation, established for ten years past, with school furniture, &c. Address H. T., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, Attorney, over Park Bank.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, constructing sewers, &c., will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold.

The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily News*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, copies of which may be had on application at this office, and at the office of the *Daily News*.

By order of the Comptroller.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Aug. 8, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P.M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE.
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 10 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, efficiently cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—Coughs, colds, irritation of the throat, bronchitis, and all temporary affections of the throat and lungs cured by the ANTI-BRONCHITIS, discovered by a Doctor who cured himself after many years of suffering. Sold at No. 356 Broadway, or sent by mail on receipt of $1, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 5,703 Post-office, N.Y.

DR. HAMMOND'S NEW WORK, THE only reliable one—ESPECIALLY for males. $1. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.

ROSE HILL LADIES' SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION—Depot in Ward School No. 14, 27th-st., near 3d-av. The above association would call the attention of the public to the fact that they are in want of many necessaries for the large number of soldiers in hospitals and sick, discharged soldiers, at present under their care. Contributions of food, clothing, jellies, fruit and money, will be gratefully received at the depot, or at the residence of the First or Second Directress—Mrs. Richard Kelly, No. 111 East 24th-st.; Mrs. C. V. Clarkson, No. 235 East 30th-st., or that of the undersigned, Secretary, Mrs. A. G. DUNN, No. 64 East 31st-st.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ...... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY	Sept. 3
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Sept. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Sept 17

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN—Grace	Saturday, Aug. 27.
LOUISIANA—Prowse	Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking	Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw	Saturday, Oct. 8

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR	(Building).	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, and the *Day Star* 2,718. Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTH STAR,
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship COSTA RICA will succeed the NORTH STAR, and will sail Sept. 13.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship
NORTH AMERICAN,
2,000 tons burden,
CHAS. MARSHMAN, Commander,

will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River.

The NORTH AMERICAN is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE FAST STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant United States Mail steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINCKEN & CO., 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE CUnard steamship KEDAR, Capt. MUIR, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 31st instant. Cabin passage $60, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents: children under ten years of age, half price.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. YOUNG, Principal.
The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

C. H. RIVERS'

Dancing Academy, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 6.
Send for a circular.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY, BALSTON SPA, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal.—Boarding School for Young Ladies only. The next annual session commences Wednesday, Sept. 7. The course of instruction comprises a thorough and extensive English and ornamental education. For catalogues, address the principal. He may also be seen Friday of each week, from 10 until 2, at the Pacific Hotel, New-York.

AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.—Those who enter their names at GOLDSMITH'S Writing and Book-keeping rooms, No. 756 Broadway, before Sept. 1, will be received at the half prices of the Summer term, with privilege of continuing their lessons until Jan. 1.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway, gentlemen or boys can have practical private instruction, and become quick at figures, rapid, stylish business writers and practical bookkeepers, in the shortest possible time.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL ROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:20 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores.—The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR WESTPOINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of BROADMEADOW & STOUT, of No. 91 Barclay-st., New-York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business hereafter will be conducted by JOHN W. STOUT, who is alone empowered to collect all debts due the said firm, and who will pay all outstanding liabilities of the same.

JAMES BROADMEADOW,
JOHN W. STOUT.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1864.

THE FIRM OF HUBBARD, PALMER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. WILLIAM H. HUBBARD will continue the stock commission business at the office of the late firm, No. 67 Exchange-place.

WILLIAM H. HUBBARD.
A. CRAIG PALMER.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1864.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,

Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his schoolrooms, No. 683 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,

Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,

PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.

The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, AT NORTH Orange, N. J., second building northeast of St. Mark's Church, will reopen Sept. 12, 1864, and will continue to the Summer vacation. In this well-established institution boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and have the comforts of a home; limited number sixteen; (no day scholars.) Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 152 Post-office, and come and see.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.—The sixth annual session will commence on the 14th of September, in the new and commodious building No. 252 Clinton-st., corner of Degraw. During the Summer vacation rooms for some two hundred pupils have been completed, with painting-room, laboratory, and every facility for the most thorough and efficient institution.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and King's Bridge Road. The classes will commence only on Sept. 12. Boarders may be admitted after the 5th. Circulars at No. 57 Cedar-st., and at Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.
N. A. LESPINASSE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their School and Classes for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. They receive into their family six pupils as boarders. Circulars may be obtained at the school.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 982 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 79 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for twelve boys. Reopens Sept. 5. Location beautiful; terms moderate.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 122 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 236 West 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

MISS MATHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. H. SIMON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 6, at Nos. 173 and 175 West 38th-st.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I. —Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BROOKLYN YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,

Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address
HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.
JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

A select boarding and day school.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 21.

J. A. FOWLER, } Principals.
W. B. DWIGHT, }

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Middletown Point, New-Jersey.

Next Session commences Sept. 6. For circulars, address HENRY SABIN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, will reopen Sept. 7, and offer the highest advantages in the solid and ornamental branches. H. Cottin, Esq., No. 12 Gold-st., once connected with the Institution, will furnish catalogues; as also, J. P. Worstell, Esq., No. 254 Broadway.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal and Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Miss CLARA C. HARRISON and Miss MARY A. RANNEY, Principals of Day Department, and Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department, will open their School Sept. 14, at No. 141 Montague-st., Brooklyn. For particulars, apply for circulars.

HUDSON CITY SEMINARY, N. J.—MISS C. GRAVES, PRINCIPAL.—This institution reopens Sept. 7, with every facility for a thorough English and classical education. Of easy access to the City by the Jersey City and Hoboken cars, each ten minutes throughout the day. Superior advantages for acquiring a knowledge of the languages.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—JARED REID, JR., A. M., (late of the Berkshire Family School for Boys,) Principal. Circulars at No. 1 Park place, where the subscriber may be seen on Mondays and Fridays. Other days at Eagleswood, (Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall st., 7 and 9 A. M.)
MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park place.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 46 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 696, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST 50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

THE MORRISTOWN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for young men, will reopen on the 24 of September. For circulars, apply at the Lafarge House, or to Col. J. G. ANGLADE, Superintendent, Morristown, N. J.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School, for 15 boys. Opens Sept. 5. For circulars, apply to S. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st., or to WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

MISS MERKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARRINGTON, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 35th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies. Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

SEWING MACHINES.

All the best Sewing-machines, (NEW,) for SALE and to RENT. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired. F. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ALWAYS COOL AND DELIGHTFUL.
EXTRAORDINARY ENERGY,
LAVISH EXPENDITURE.
GREAT UNDERTAKING ACCOMPLISHED.
A LIVING WHALE,
A LIVING WHALE,
A LIVING WHALE,

Captured and brought to this City from the Coast of Labrador,

BY LAND!—ALIVE!!
AT AN ENORMOUS EXPENSE,
AND MAY BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS
DISPORTING IN THE
MAMMOTH GLASS TANK,
built for his special use.

STILL ANOTHER GRAND PANTOMIME.
NOVEL! INTERESTING! AMUSING!
COMIC AND MELODRAMATIC.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾ O'CLOCK.
JOCKO, JOCKO, JOCKO,
JOCKO, OR JOCKO,
THE BRAZILIAN APE.

TONY DENIER ...... as ...... JOCKO
MR. C. K. FOX, MR. M. GROSSI, ANDERSON,
MLLE. ERNESTINE AND LOUISE.

First appearance of
A. GOODWIN AND L. COLLINS,
DUOTERPSICHOREANCLODOPTOMISTS.

EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
in Lecture-room, without additional charge
HERR NADOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET,
containing two hundred pieces of furniture.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION
will play at short intervals, Day and Evening.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD FISH.
GIANTS, DWARFS, ALBINOS, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.

☞ An engagement has been effected, for a short time only, with GEN. TOM THUMB and WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT and MINNIE WARREN, all of whom will appear, commencing MONDAY, Sept. 5,
MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING.
Admission 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

It has ever been a source of pride to me (regardless of extraordinary attractions and immense expenditures) to be able to say "*Admission to all only 25 cents.*" And until that sum became in value LESS THAN 10 CENTS IN COIN, and the expenses of the Museum, by reason of the appreciated value of everything considerably more than doubled, I persistently declared *my price unalterable.* But greatly to my regret I now find myself compelled to do one of two things, viz.: either reduce the value of my attractions or slightly increase my prices. The first I cannot do, for I would sooner close the Museum than feel that I cannot *at any cost* secure every attainable novelty. To choose, therefore, the other alternative, becomes a matter of necessity, and I here announce that on and after Monday, Sept. 5, five cents will be added to the price of admission, and a like sum to reserved seats. The price of admission for children under ten remains as heretofore at 15 cents, and I shall most gladly return to my old figures when the state of the currency will again permit me to show *all for* a quarter.

The public's humble servant, P. T. BARNUM.

WINTER GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the unprecedented enthusiasm and delight with which

MR. J. S. CLARKE
is nightly received in his great comic characters of
MAJOR DE BOOTS and COUSIN JOE
by crowded and brilliant audiences, the opening performances will be repeated until further notice.

ON MONDAY NIGHT
will be presented, for the
ELEVENTH TIME,
Sterling Coyne's Comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
and Buckstone's farce of the
ROUGH DIAMOND.

Mr. J. S. Clarke ...... as ...... Major De Boots
Mr. J. S. Clarke ...... as ...... Cousin Joe

supported by Mesdames Chanfrau, Sedley Brown, Misses Mary Carr, Chester, Prestige; Messrs. C. Walcot, Jr. A. H. Davenport, Parkes, Williams, &c.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 5, the prices of admission will be: Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50,; Family Circle, 30 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress ...... Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
Stage Manager ...... Mr. SELWYN.

Mrs. WOOD desires to inform her patrons, and the public in general, that the OLYMPIC will reopen for the Fall and Winter Season, on MONDAY, Sept. 5, 1864. Several novelties have been for some time in preparation, and will be presented during the season, in a style of unusual splendor. All the old favorites will appear and many new candidates for public favor. A programme of the entertainments will shortly be given.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress circle and parquette	75
Balcony chairs and reserved seats	$1 00
Orchestra seats	1 50
Family circle	30
Private boxes	$10, $8, $5 each.

ROBERT HELLER

WILL REOPEN HIS MYSTIC THEATRE,
Known as the
SALLE DIABOLIQUE, No. 585 BROADWAY, on
THURSDAY, SEPT. 8,

where his patrons will be invited to pass in out of the draft, and yet enjoy delicious coolness amidst the odor of flowers and the murmur of falling waters, in view of a newly constructed

GARDEN OF THE GENII,

and in a house redecorated, reseated, and recarpeted.

The entertainment will be
FULL OF HELLERISMS,

and in addition to New Music and Entirely Novel Illusions, will introduce, for the first time, the astonishing
MINSTREL ANTHROPOGLOSSI.

ARTEMUS WARD

WILL SHORTLY LEAVE FOR CALIFORNIA,
WITHOUT LEAVING NEW-YORK.
He will
CROSS THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS
IN BROADWAY,
and will
BE AT HOME, IN SALT LAKE CITY,
at the head of 11th-st.

VICTORIA REGIA, THE GIANT WATER LILIES OF THE TROPIC ZONE, never yet on exhibition in this country, now in full blossom, with large and beautiful constructed leaves, 18 feet in circumference, open for exhibition, for only a short time, daily, from 7 A. M. till sunset, in the large Victoria Glass-house, at West 59th st., near the corner of 8th-av., junction of Broadway and Central Park.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
E. BALLCKE, Proprietor.
H. MARTIN, Manager.

WALLACK'S.

BENEFIT
and last appearance of
MISS OLIVE LOGAN.
Will be acted Sheridan Knowles' play of the
HUNCHBACK.
Box-book now open.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, A PUPIL of one of the first educational institutions of the City of Paris, from whence she has just arrived, desires to find a situation in a school or family, or to give lessons in the French language and elementary instruction on the piano. She has had considerable experience in teaching. She can offer the best references, both in Paris and New-York. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

TO SCHOOLS.—A LADY RECENTLY FROM Europe and musically educated in Italy, desires to form an engagement with a school in New-York or its vicinity, to teach Italian and English singing, piano and the Italian language; any place within two or three hours of the City not objected to; unexceptionable references given. Address E. C. B., care of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

EDUCATION.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO has finished his studies in Europe, desires a situation as tutor in a respectable family. He teaches the classics, mathematics, German, French, and Dutch, besides piano and other branches of education. Is well qualified to prepare boys for entering any college or engineering institute. Best of references. Address C. L. P., care of Dr. J. Parigot, East New-York, L. I.

MR. HENRI DELESCLUZE, PROFESSOR of French at Mr. JOHN McMULLEN'S Institute, having some hours to dispose of during the next school year, offers his services to principals of schools who may need them. Address No. 98 East 22d-st., care of T. De Louest, Esq. References: Mr. John McMullen, No. 900 Broadway; Rev. Dr. Jesse A. Spencer, No. 45 Maiden-lane, and others.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WHO FOR five years past has acted as Principal of an academy, desires a situation; first-class references and testimonials respecting professional success and "tact." For particulars address, stating terms, which must be suited to the requirements of the times, TEACHER, Box No. 1,632 New-Haven, Conn.

A LADY, WHO HAS BEEN SIX YEARS in Paris and Germany, wishes a situation either as governess or teacher in a school—latter preferred; would teach preparatory classes in English, French—which she speaks with facility—and German. Address M. L. C., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY wishes to give private instruction to one or two pupils in Classical, Mathematical or English studies. Would prepare young men to meet the requirements for admission to any College. Address HARVARD, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER, IN A LIMITED school for girls, a highly educated Episcopal lady, who speaks French fluently, and is a superior musician; one who understands Latin preferred. Address Box No. 274 Post-office, Middletown, Conn.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGland college, a situation as teacher, or a position in some mercantile house or other business where talents of his order could be employed; best of references. Address Post-office Box No. 518, Saco, Me.

EDUCATIONAL WANTS SUPPLIED IN all parts of the country, by introducing *Teachers, Trustees of Schools, Parents, Principals* and *Pupils*; also, approved *Books, Apparatus,* &c. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 718 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—AS A RESIDENT GOVERNESS, IN one of the first schools of the City, a German lady, fully competent to teach her own language. Apply to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 758 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY LIVING 4 MILES from the City, a lady capable of teaching children the usual branches of education, with music. Address, with terms and particulars, R. C., Box 5,095 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ...... WM. WHEATLEY

LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
MONDAY, AUG. 29, 1864.
ENGAGEMENT
FOR POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY OF
MISS MATILDA HERON,
who will appear in her
WORLD-RENOWNED
character of
CAMILLE,
being the
LAST REPRESENTATION
by that eminent artiste of this role in New-York.

Principal characters by Messrs B. Macaulay (his first appearance in New-York,) J. B. Burnett, J. W. Collier, B. T. Ringgold, J. W. Blaisdell, Misses Mary Wells, Skerrett, Burk (first appearance,) Fisher, &c., &c.

Musical Conductor, HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, 1864.
Commencement of the Fall and Winter season.
First night of the engagement of
EDWIN FORREST,
who will appear in his great character of
CORIOLANUS,

in the tragedy of the same name, produced in all its original splendor, with

NEW SCENERY, DRESSES and APPOINTMENTS.

During the Fall and Winter season the scale of prices will be: Admission 75 cents; secured seats in parquet and parquet circle, $1; family circle, 30 cents.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

Mr. WALLACK

Has the honor to announce that his theatre will open for the regular FALL AND WINTER SEASON ON OR ABOUT the 15th of September. The house will be renovated and improved, the comfort and convenience of the public provided for in every way. The season will commence with a COMEDY never acted here. The second production will be a ROMANTIC DRAMA, partly historical, to be followed by other novelties in quick succession.

THE COMPANY

Comprises all the GREAT TALENT which composed it at the close of the last most BRILLIANT SEASON, and others new to the NEW-YORK STAGE. Particulars will be given in future advertisements.

STALL SEATS, $1 50. Reserved Seats in Dress Circle, $1.

PARQUETTE AND DRESS CIRCLE, 75 cts. FAMILY CIRCLE, 30 cts.

DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN OF THE OPENING OF THE BOX OFFICE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—CORNER BROADWAY and Broome-st. GEORGE WOOD, Manager.

OPENING NIGHT.

This admirable and central establishment which, during the Summer vacation has been entirely and elegantly refitted with new furniture and upholstery, new decorations and appointments, splendid new scenery, new carpetings, &c., and which has been provided with 180 new orchestra chairs, will open for the regular season on MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 29, 1864, with the great comic artist, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, whose brilliant fame as the most gifted and genial of American comedians is firmly established in the best critical esteem and in the hearty popular applause of nearly every city in the Union. He will make his rentrée upon the New York stage for the first time in twelve years, in two celebrated comic characters, admirably adapted to the display of exuberant humor and his inimitable art. The dramatic company engaged for the season is entirely new to this City, and has been carefully selected from the best material at the command of the Manager. MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 29, Buckstone's celebrated comedy, MARRIED LIFE.

Mr. John E. Owens ...... as ...... Henry Dove
N. G. D. Chaplin ...... as ...... Mr. Younghusband
C. P. De Groat ...... as ...... Mr. Coddle
(First appearance in this theatre.)
(First appearance in New-York.)
George Metkiff ...... as ...... Mr. Lynx
(First appearance in New-York.)
Mr. Tom Owens ...... as ...... Mr. Dismal
(His first appearance in this theatre.)
Miss Alice Placide ...... as ...... Mrs. Lynx
(First appearance in this theatre.)
Miss C. Adams ...... as ...... Mrs. Coddle
(First appearance in this theatre.)
Miss Nellie Johnson ...... as ...... Mrs. Younghusband
(First appearance in this theatre.)
Mrs. G. F. Tyrrell ...... as ...... Mrs. Henry Dove
(First appearance in this theatre.)
Miss C. Crampton ...... as ...... Mrs. Dismal

To conclude with the American comic drama of the PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

Mr. John E. Owens ...... as ...... Solon Shingle

Box office open THURSDAY, for the securing of seats, from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. Prices of admission: Dress circle and parquette, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents; secured seats, 75 cents; orchestra chairs, $1; private boxes, $5 and $6. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences at 7¾ o'clock.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE SOLDIER'S DYING FAREWELL"—Song with Chorus. Music by Mrs. Parkhurst.

On the field of battle, mother,
All the night alone I lay,
Angels watching o'er me, mother,
Till the breaking of the day.

The words of this Song were found in a soldier's Testament just before he died, by Rev. Mr. Burnell.

"MOONLIGHT AND STARLIGHT."

Song with Chorus. Poetry and Music. By James G. Clark, and sung by him at all his concerts.

"SONG OF THE MOUNTAIN GIRL."

Music by Edward A. Perkins.

"MY JAMIE IS A SOLDIER BRAVE."

Song and Chorus as sung by the Hutchinson Family, and by the author, W. Virgil Wallace, at all his concerts.

The above Songs are beautiful. Price 30 cents each, mail free. HORACE WATERS, Publisher.
No. 431 Broadway.

BRADBURY'S

GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,

after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS.

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.

No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 756 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. (See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.) Prices, $110 to $530 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.,
MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Pelton's superior Harmoniums, $85 and $180; with pedals, $240 [illegible]. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

THE CONTEST FOR THE NOMINATION.

The New-England Delegation for McClellan.

INDECISION OF THE NEW-YORK DELEGATES

Position of Gov. Seymour---He Refuses to be Considered a Candidate.

The War Democrats and the Peace Democrats at Variance.

PROBABLE NOMINATION OF McCLELLAN.

Threatened Bolt of the Peace Democrats and a Counter Nomination.

Chicago, Saturday, Aug. 27,
12 o'clock Midnight.

A BOISTEROUS MEETING.

The mass meeting to-night was remarkably large and boisterously enthusiastic.

The number present is estimated at from twenty-five to thirty thousand, and it is generally admitted to have been the largest gathering ever seen in Chicago —much larger than the Republican demonstration held here four years ago.

It was found necessary to organize the meeting in the following way: two in the Park and one on Clark-street, and for an hour and more so dense was the crowd in Clark and Randolph streets, that it was impossible to make a passage through it.

The Court-house was gaily decorated with McClellan flags and chintz curtains, and at the close of the meeting several large pieces of fireworks were set off, after the fashion of the great meeting in New-York, held on the 11th of August.

Among the speakers were Hon. Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky; E. O. Perrin, of New-York; Ex-Governor Weller, of California, and Mr. Reed, of Kentucky.

The remarks of the latter were exceedingly bitter in their denunciation of the acts of the present Administration.

It was near midnight when the last meeting broke up, and the enthusiasm for McClellan continued to the last.

A BATCH OF RUMORS.

There are many rumors floating about—among others that the New-York delegation now in session is doubtful; that the Ohio delegation will bolt if McClellan is nominated; that the Kentucky delegation will bolt if the Guthrie delegation is recognized; that President Lincoln has signified his willingness to withdraw as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and that Ex-Senator Sprague brought this news on last night.

Although these and similar rumors cannot be traced to any responsible source, they create much talk and excitement about the hotels.

The determination of the New-York delegation as to their choice of a candidate, is looked for with great interest, as it is generally believed that their vote will decide the question.

THE DELEGATIONS FULL.

Chicago, Sunday, Aug. 28.

The various delegations to the National Democratic Convention are now full, the few vacancies existing yesterday having been filled by the selection of substitutes.

No apparent changes have occurred in the views of the different delegations as to the most available candidates, with the exception that McClellan seems to gain strength with the New-England delegates.

The session of the New-York delegation last night was prolonged until after midnight, but although the McClellanites are in a majority, no definite conclusion was arrived at, and it was finally agreed to take the decisive vote at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Some of the McClellan delegations from the East and Pennsylvania begin to talk sharply of the course pursued by the New-York delegation. They claim that McClellan has a large majority of the whole vote of the Convention; that no such vote can be concentrated on any other man, and that if New-York would only speak promptly and emphatically for him, his nomination would be made by acclamation.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S POSITION.

Gov. Seymour continues to hold the position that he is not a candidate, and this has led many to declare for McClellan, who previously held Seymour as their first choice.

A THREATENED BOLT.

There are many outsiders from New-York, however, who say that Seymour has no right to deny his friends the privilege of using his name, and these are backed by the ultra Peace men, who argue that McClellan is too much of a War Democrat, and that the country needs and demands a statesman, a civilian, and not a soldier.

Notwithstanding all this, however, there is still a firm impression that Gov. Seymour will be chosen President of the Convention, and that he will nominate McClellan, and it is very generally believed that should this occur, any opposition to him will be too weak to amount to anything.

There is some talk that in the event of McClellan's nomination a bolt will occur, another convention be called, and an ultra peace man nominated.

The McClellanites disbelieve this, but say that, should such a course be pursued, its only effect will be to strengthen their candidate.

It should have been mentioned in the dispatch of this morning that the Conservative Union men withdrew the recommendation of ex-Gov. Campbell, of Tennessee, just previous to the adoption of the resolution.

It is estimated that there are at least twenty-five thousand strangers in this city, who have come to watch the proceedings of the conventions here.

THE WIGWAM.

The wig-wam where the National Democratic Convention will be held has been crowded with visitors all day.

The building erected for this special object is capable of accommodating fifteen thousand persons. It is in the form of an amphitheatre, and is well lighted and ventilated and neatly decorated, and is beautifully situated on the shore of Lake Michigan.

The delegates to the convention will occupy a platform in the centre, which is capable of seating several hundred.

THE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

The Administration Denounced—McClellan Recommended as the Candidate of the Democracy.

Chicago, Saturday, Aug. 27.

The mass convention of the Conservative National Union men was largely attended this afternoon.

The Convention met in Bryan Hall.

Hon. Amos Kendall was elected President, and a list of Vice-Presidents was adopted, among whom were representatives from all the States, North and South, with the exception of three or four.

Resolutions were adopted, denouncing the policy of the Administration as calculated to impel both sections of the country to interminable warfare; proclaiming a determination to maintain the Union and the Constitution; declaring that the only solution to the existing troubles is in the unrestrained exercise of the elective franchise and displacement of the present Administration.

Among the resolutions adopted, was one recommending to the National Democratic Convention the nomination of Gen. George B. McClellan as the most suitable candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency, and Ex-Gov. William B. Campbell, of Tennessee, for the Vice-Presidency.

This resolution was eloquently seconded by Hon. James Guthrie and Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky; Hon. John B. Haskins, of New-York, and Representative Rollins, of Missouri.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the convention then adjourned to meet in the Court-house Square.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NORTH STAR.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall Aug. 18, arrived at this port Saturday. The following is her specie list:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Order	$18,420	H. Cohen & Co.	$79,400
Lees & Waller	107,000	Jennings & Brewster	6,000
De Witt, Kittle & Co.	19,900	Duncan, Sherman & Co	30,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	50,000	A. Rich & Bro.	4,100
J. Strauss, Bros. & Co	27,641	J. B. Newton & Co	24,000
Total			$366,762

FROM ASPINWALL.

J. F. Jay	$10,000	S. L. Isaacs & Asch.	$600
Colgate & Hoffman	3,358	Ribon & Munoz	250
Order	900		

Panama, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

The Panama Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Sacramento*, from New-York, via the Straits of Magellan, arrived in this port on the 10th inst., 63 days from New-York. She came round without stopping at any port, but owing to being so light, was obliged to put into Callao for coal. She left the latter port on the 10th, and brought up a small mail for the States, twelve days later than the regular steamer. The Peruvian war steamer *Chalaca*, formerly the *Quito*, had also arrived in port. Her dates from Callao are one day later than those of the *Sacramento*. A report was circulated on the arrival of the former vessel, founded on some private letter, that a revolution had broken out in Lima, the President upset and Echenique installed in his stead. As this report may find its way into some of the New-York papers, it may be well here to contradict it as entirely unfounded. There has been a change in some of the members of the Cabinet, which is all that has occurred. I subjoin a list of new members, taken from the Panama *Star & Herald*:

Foreign Affairs, Don Jose Simeon Tijada; Justice, Don Toribio Pacheco; War, Gen. Frisancho; Interior and President of the Cabinet, Manuel Cortas; Treasurer, Don Julian Zaracondegui.

There is little or nothing new from the Chincha Islands. Vessels are still arriving there to load guano, which they are now compelled to do with their own crew, the laborers and prisoners formerly employed having all been sent away by the Spaniards.

The *Uncle Sam* arrived this morning with 80 passengers for the States. The *North Star* will sail this evening. She takes up about 900 bales of cotton and California wool, and 96 passengers, among whom is Ex-Gov. John Bigler, Delegate from California to the Chicago Convention.

The Pacific Railroad Company's brig *Bolivia* arrived at Aspinwall on the 11th, and bark *American Eagle* on the 16th. The *North Star* arrived at Aspinwall at noon on the 13th, ten days from New-York.

PANAMA.

Business on the Isthmus—Steamship Management—Death of Dr. Wheeler, of the North Star.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1864.

We have nothing from the interior of the Republic for this steamer, and but little local news. The *North Star*, which leaves Aspinwall to-day, will take about 900 bales of cotton to New-York, and some other cargo.

J. P. Wheeler, Esq., of New-York, purser and surgeon of the *North Star*, died very suddenly at Aspinwall, of disease of the liver, on the 17th, and was buried in the Masonic Cemetery on the same day. The funeral service was read by the U. S. Consul. Dr. Wheeler has been in the employ of the steamship companies to this port for eight or ten years. He was a very estimable gentleman, and will be much missed by the traveling public on these steamers. He leaves a wife and children in New-York.

The trade over the Panama Railroad is rapidly increasing. The employes hare but little rest, day or night, and Sundays do not often form any exception to the rule. The first six months of 1863 the number of passengers transported over the road was short of 17,000. During the corresponding six months of this year nearly 25,000 were transported. There is a corresponding increase also in the freight.

Last Sunday the Panama Railroad Company's beautiful stone church was dedicated, and formally opened for worship. The service was performed in an impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Sall, a clergyman of the Church of England, who was sent out to Panama by a British Missionary Society. The church is a very fine Gothic edifice, and was built at a cost of $65,000. The company will soon employ a pastor for it. The churches are now all open again in Panama, the priests having returned since the amelioration of the stringent laws and decrees of the administration of Gen. Mosquera.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* is in port. The *Saginaw* gunboat went to Callo last week. She took the remainder of the two hundred negro sailors encamped on the islands in the Bay—a portion for herself, and the balance for the flag-ship *Lancaster*, now at the Chincha Islands.

Gen. Mosquera, Ex-President of this Republic, left Panama on the 13th for Buenaventura in the State of Cauca, to forward the project of opening a wagon road through the State to Cali, for which $800,000 was lately borrowed in England. He will return to Panama in October, on his way to England, to which he has been appointed Colombian Minister.

The days of sailing from Panama of the Railroad Company's Central American steamers has been changed to the 10th and 25th of each month. Passengers, therefore, from New-York, will have to take the steamers of the 13th and 23d.

The steamer *America*, with the passengers of the steamer *Golden Rule*, who left New-York July 27, left Panama for San Francisco on the 10th, and would arrive there about the 26th of August.

H. B. M. war-steamer *Cameleon* arrived at Panama from the coast of Mexico on the 15th, from a smuggling expedition, in which she gathered up $350,000 in specie for England. The French frigate *Cordeliere* arrived at Panama on the 15th. H. B. M. war-ship *Charybdis* will leave for the coast of Mexico on a smuggling expedition in a day or two.

The P. M. S. S. Co's. splendid new steamer *Sacramento*, Capt. Bradbury, arrived at Panama on the 16th inst., at 10 A. M.

She will take the passengers who left New-York Aug. 13 to California.

A. B. Boyd, Esq., editor of the Panama *Star*, is a passenger to New-York on the *North Star*.

FROM PERU AND ECUADOR.

The Peruvian Ship Chalaca—Mysterious Movement.

Panama, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

The Peruvian war-ship *Chalaca*, (formerly of the British mail steam-packet *Quito*, new) arrived at Panama on the 17th. She carries six rifled guns, but has not yet been fully fitted out as a war vessel. She left Callao on the 11th. The ostensible errand of the *Chalaca* at Panama is to go on the beach or gridiron at Taboga in this bay to clean her bottom. But it is believed her errand down is partly to man and carry to Callao the American steamship *Uncle Sam*, (a venerable old tub,) belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and which arrived here to-day with the California passengers.

ECUADOR.

We have news from this Republic to the first part of the present month. The Panama *Star* says that an attempt to create a revolution was made at Monte Cristo, in the province of Manavi, on the 22d and 23d of last month, by a person named Castro, a native, and said to own some estates in the vicinity, but exiled on account of his opposition to the present Government. He had landed a short time before from a small vessel in which he had arrived from Peru, having with him several rifles and some ammunition. He appears to have enlisted several people at Manta and places adjacent, and marched into Monte Cristo at the head of some 80 followers, who were, however, soon overpowered by the Government troops. Some of them were taken prisoners, and the remainder escaped to the mountains.

On Aug. 2, news was received in Guayaquil, of an encounter between the revolutionists and Government troops in Monte Christo, which ended in the defeat of the former, not however until several men on both sides were wounded; some of whom have since died. Reports say that Abolado, Aide-de-camp to the Governor, during the conflict, went over to the opposite party, taking with them some forty Government troops. These troops have since returned, expressing their sorrow, and saying that they were deceived by Abolado, on which occasion the Governor ordered a bullock to be killed, and roast beef and grog were served out to them.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Conclusion of the Muller Examination—The Commissioner Grants a Certificate.

A dense crowd filled the court-room Saturday morning in anticipation of the rendition of a decision in the Muller extradition case. Excitement was intense when the prisoner entered, accompani by his counsel.

Mr. Blankman said that the opportunity for consultation between the prisoner and his counsel had been very limited. The questions arising in the case were intricate and required careful attention. As yet they had had no opportunity for preparation, and they therefore respectfully asked for an adjournment until the latter part of next week. He assured the court that this postponement was only asked for for the purpose stated and not for delay.

In reply, Mr. Marberry said that the depositions were here all day yesterday; they were read in court repeatedly; they were not long or intricate.

Mr. Blankman said that they had had no opportunity to see these papers in court yesterday. They were arraigned at the opening of the court; they had been either cross-examining witnesses or answering arguments all day long.

The court said that if he supposed the counsel had not had an opportunity, he would grant the delay asked; but the evidence was short, and had been read in court repeatedly. He did not think the interest of the prisoner would suffer by a refusal, and he should deny the application.

Mr. Shaffer then rose and said, that after some examination of the matter, he thought it had now become his duty to move for the discharge of the prisoner. There were insuperable legal objections to the detention of this man.

The law must deem him innocent; and let him but to-day declare his intentions to become a citizen, and the shield of the country would be thrown around him. In his mind, there was a sublimity in the sudden awaking of England to revenge the blood of one of its citizens. He did not consider this treaty as anything but a violation of the Constitution. The amendment to the Constitution provided that no man should be put in peril of his life without an indictment by a grand jury. The Treaty of 1842 provided that fugitives should be rendered up on certain condition. This man, if rendered up, would be convicted before he had been indicted.

Mr. Shaffer then reviewed the evidence against Muller, and argued that he was not one of the two men who entered the railway carriage with Mr. Briggs, and that there was no evidence upon which to hold the accused.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Blankman said he desired to call Inspector Tanner to testify to one thing.

Mr. Tanner testified:

I have seen Franz Muller, the accused; I should judge him to be about five feet six inches; I have examined his face; he has no beard; I should think he never had any; I should not call him a tall, thin man, neither should I call him a thick-set man. He has no whiskers, nor any signs that he ever had any.

This closed the case for the defence.

Mr. Marberry said that it was never a question of the Courts to decide whether a treaty be in force or not—that was the prerogative of the Executive. The only question was, whether there was sufficient evidence against this man to justify His Honor, if he were sitting as a committing Magistrate, in holding the prisoner for trial.

The Commissioner said he did not think this case required any further time for consideration on his part. After hearing and noting with great care the remarks of the defence, I have only to decide whether there is sufficient cause to believe the man guilty.

Looking at it in the light of probable cause, I think my duty is plain. I do not desire to sit in judgment upon this man, but I think there is probable cause to hold him for trial, and I have therefore decided to grant the usual certificate. Muller did not seem affected in the least by the decision, acting more like an indifferent spectator than a criminal on trial.

The Murder of Policeman O'Brien.

HIS FUNERAL AT THE NINETEENTH PRECINCT STATION-HOUSE—REMARKS OF CAPT. HARTT—INTERESTING STATEMENT MADE BY DECEASED BEFORE HIS DEATH.

The funeral of Policeman John O'Brien, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who was shot through the brain with a pistol, in the hands of John Riley, on Sunday last, was held yesterday afternoon, at the station-house in East Fifty-ninth-street.

The circumstances attending the murder have already been published in the Times, so far as they were then known, but the statement made by the deceased soon after he was shot, to Sergeant Brooks, of the Nineteenth Precinct, has never been made public, and we therefore give it, as follows:

Sergt. Brooks states that he called upon O'Brien, and that although he was very week from the loss of blood, he was able to tell him that John Riley, his murderer, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 21, in company with several others, went into a liquor saloon in Forty-first-street, near Eighth-avenue. Riley was well known as a ringleader in the riots of July, 1863 He had been arrested and indicted as such, but in some manner yet unexplained, he had made his escape, and has ever since been at large. A prominent Judge of one of the highest criminal courts in this City had made a special request that the police should vigilantly watch for Riley, and rearrest him if possible. No clue could be obtained as to his whereabouts until Sunday week, when he was seen by O'Brien to enter the saloon. The latter knew him well, and followed him. Upon entering, the officer quietly walked up to him and said, in a low voice, "Johnny Riley, I want you to go with me; I have been watching for you a long time, and am especially instructed to take you into custody." Riley thereupon appealed to his friends present to know if they were going to see him taken in that manner. The friends made a movement as if to interfere, when the Officer mildly laid his hand upon Riley, told him that he must do his duty, let the consequences be what they might, and advised him to go peacefully along with him. At this moment Riley's friends rushed to the front and side doors, opening on the street, locked and bolted both doors and took the keys from the locks. The Officer, though single-handed, with four or five desperate men against him, was undaunted. He pulled Riley toward the door, and seeing demonstrations of violence about to be made against him, took out his revolver, cocked it, and then tried to get his man out. A struggle ensued, during which the officer's pistol went off, fortunately without injury to any one. Riley then gave a sudden twist and jerk and pulled himself out of his coat. The moment he had done this, he thrust his hand into his pocket, drew a pistol, and putting the muzzle close up to O'Brien's forehead, fired. The ball lodged in his brain, where it remained up till the time of his death, five days afterward. Riley immediately ran through a back door into the yard, and jumped over a fence into the street. Strange as it may seem, Officer O'Brien followed, and ran two or three blocks after the fugitive, before the blood, which freely flowed from his wound, blinded him so much that he was unable to proceed further. He was then compelled to stop, and a citizen coming along, a carriage was procured and he was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died on Thursday last, the ball still being deeply embedded in his brains. That he was a brave and faithful officer, and possessed of great powers of physical endurance, there can be no doubt.

The expenses attending his death and burial have been wholly defrayed by his associate policemen of the Nineteenth Precinct. The funeral arrangements, under the direction of the committee, consisting of Capt. Hartt, Sergt. Brooks, Roundsman Fitzgerald, and Officers Moore and Halleck, were all that could be desired. Police Commissioner McMurray was in attendance, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were also present to witness the ceremonies. The entire force of the Nineteenth Precinct attended and escorted the remains to Catharine-street Ferry, after the conclusion of Capt. Hartt's remarks.

In the principal room of the station-house the ladies and immediate friends and relatives of the deceased were seated; the members of the force were formed in the shape of a hollow square immediately in front, on Fifty-ninth-street. Capt. Hartt then addressed them, paying a deserved compliment to the worthy dead, and describing in eloquent terms the dangers of a policeman's life.

Deceased was 29 years of age, resided at No. 519 Ninth-avenue, where he has left a widow and two young children. John Riley, his murderer, is still at large.

Interesting Excursion on the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

On Saturday last an excursion on the above line of railroad came off, and the guests invited were of a very select and distinguished character. The hour appointed for the steamer *Central*, one of the best and most chastely-finished of the ferry-boats around New-York, and the property of the company, to leave No. 2 Pier, North River, was 3 o'clock; but she did not leave until 3½ o'clock, at which time everything was in readiness to convey the guests to the cars at the terminus, in the river on the New-Jersey side.

The object of the excursion was to inspect the elegant sleeping cars, which have lately been introduced on the line. Among those present were the following gentlemen, who are officially connected with the New-Jersey lines: Messrs. J. O. Stearns, Superintendent New-Jersey Central; J. W. Woodruff, Assistant Superintendent New-Jersey Railroad; W. M. Fairbanks, Superintendent New-Jersey Locomotive Works, Paterson; Job Male, architect and designer New-Jersey Railroad Depot; Amos Macdonald, of New Jersey through line to Washington; Capt. Howe, Superintendent Communipaw Ferry; Mr. Baldwin, New-Jersey Central Railroad; Jonah Woodruff; G. R. Dykeman, Superintendent of the sleeping-cars; the reporters of the New-York press, &c., &c.

After the party had located themselves in the cars, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Jonah Woodruff accompanied the ladies and gentlemen through the sleeping cars to inspect their different apartments. They were much admired and very minutely inspected. The following is a brief description of them: Each car can conveniently furnish beds to forty-eight persons, and seat fifty-six. From the floor to the top the dormitories are about ten feet, and can accommodate four persons conveniently. For the extra privilege of sleeping a charge of fifty cents is made for the top apartment, for the second seventy-five cents, and for the lower apartment $1 25. The bed curtains are of the finest damask, and when the seats which form the beds are turned down they form spring mattresses. Every alternate department is a state room, with latticed door, which is a great improvement in sleeping railroad cars.

The ventilating apparatus is most complete, and through it the car will always be cool and pleasant, even in the hottest weather. Every convenience has been nicely fitted up for the comfort of passengers. The woodwork is all of maple, highly polished, and the glass is tastefully stained. The cars also contain staterooms, intended specially for the seclusion and convenience of the ladies. The builder of these elegant vehicles is Mr. J. R. Bolton, of Philadelphia, and the patentees are Messrs. Woodruff, Knight and Myer.

The excursion extended to Elizabeth City and return.

Refreshments were served up on the return to Jersey City, and the champagne and other viands were heartily enjoyed. In administering these to the guests, Mr. Baldwin, of the New-Jersey Central, acquitted himself admirably. The whole affair was a very joyous and happy one.

A Reading-Room Down Town.

In the upper part of the City there are reading-rooms like the Mercantile Library and others, at small cost, and the large collection at the Cooper Institute gratuitously, while I know of no place in the lower part of the City where I can have access to files of papers or see a periodical, unless I subscribe to Gilpin's or the Commercial, at an annual expense of some twenty dollars. Until recently the Mercantile had a branch office down town, where a few City papers were kept; but even that small accommodation is withdrawn, and we are now more destitute of reading accommodations below the City Hall than we are of churches. If the Chamber of Commerce would take hold of the thing and establish on their premises a reading-room, where for a moderate subscription, say five dollars per annum, access could be had to the daily papers of this and the adjacent cities, and to a few leading commercial works, it would confer a very great public benefit.

DOWN TOWN.

Board of Supervisors.

PRESENTATION OF THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS FOR 1864.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, when the new Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments sent in the balance of the assessment books of the wards, and also the personal estate books, all of which were referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, who probably will report upon them at the next meeting of the Board on Sept. 6.

The following is a comparative statement of the footings of both the real and personal estate valuations:

REAL ESTATE.

Wards.	Assessments of 1863.	Assessments of 1864.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	$32,776,900	$34,292,350	$1,512,450	——
2	19,621,028	19,908,928	287,900	——
3	25,464,956	25,546,200	81,244	——
4	9,137,100	9,197,900	60,800	——
5	18,480,000	18,621,900	161,900	——
6	12,949,150	12,901,000	——	$48,150
7	12,384,499	12,339,500	——	44,900
8	18,156,000	18,097,700	——	58,300
9	15,808,300	15,980,500	172,200	——
10	8,755,000	8,924,500	169,500	——
11	9,054,700	9,263,400	208,700	——
12	14,134,825	15,498,575	1,358,750	——
13	5,467,900	5,512,600	44,700	——
14	12,422,000	12,523,300	101,300	——
15	26,982,400	27,139,900	157,500	——
16	18,508,900	18,655,300	146,400	——
17	18,190,900	18,588,000	397,100	——
18	37,164,000	37,654,050	550,050	——
19	19,003,452	20,462,607	1,459,155	——
20	17,588,800	17,972,200	383,400	——
21	31,882,350	32,942,650	1,060,300	——
22	18,281,222	18,756,276	475,054	——
Total	$402,187,332	$410,774,435	$8,738,403	$151,350
PERSONAL ESTATE.				
Resident	$179,277,229	$209,346,046	$30,068,717	——
Non-resident	12,689,832	14,574,459	1,884,627	——
Total	$191,967,161	$223,920,505	$31,953,344	

REAL AND PERSONAL.

Total for 1863	$594,154,543
Total for 1864	634,694,940
Total increase	$40,691,747
Total decrease	151,350
Net increase	$40,540,397

JONA. W. ALLEN,
GEO. H. PURSER,
C. B. WOODRUFF,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

Arrivals in the City.

Lord Lyons, H. B. M. Minister to the United States; Edward Malet and G. Sheppard, of the British Legation; and Maj. Graham, England, are at the Brevoort House.

Senators Henry Wilson, Massachusetts, and J. R. Doolittle, Wisconsin; Ex-Gov. A. W. Randall, Washington; Assistant Secretary of the Navy G. V. Fox, Washington; and Col. G. W. Bliss, United States Army, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Muir, England; N. J. Gomez, Havana, and Capt. J. H. Sleeper, Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Pablo de Aranguren and family, Alberto Gircornia, Havana, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Senator Sprague was not at the Astor House, nor in the City, on Saturday evening, as *Personal* ly reported in one of the City papers yesterday morning. He is in attendance at Chicago.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Theft of Horses and Wagon.—John Boyle was arraigned yesterday before Justice Shandley, of the Essex Market Police Court, charged with having stolen from Mr. Jacques Stillwell, of Gravesend, Long Island, a pair of horses and a market wagon, valued at $750. It appears that on Saturday evening Stillwell fastened his team to a post in Beekman street, near Front, and went into Fulton Market. When he returned he found his property gone. Some hours after, Boyle was found, trying to dispose of the horses and wagon at a price much below the actual value. The prisoner stated that his design was to take the team to Police Headquarters, but, being intoxicated, he was unable to find his way. The magistrate could not see the force of this defence, and committed him for trial, in default of bail. Boyle is a sailor, 26 years of age, and resides at No. 29 Lewis street.

A Car-Pickpocket Caught.—At a late hour on Saturday night, Mr. Timothy Twiggs entered a Third-avenue car, in a state of intoxication. When in the vicinity of Canal-street, John Reynolds, a passenger, slipped his hand into the pocket of Twiggs and took his watch. He was about to leave the car, when a Mr. Shaffer, who had witnessed the theft, caught him and compelled the return of the watch to the owner. Reynolds was then delivered into the hands of an officer, and yesterday Justice Shandley committed him for trial.

A Young Man Drowned.—Charles Mooney, aged 17 years, residing with his parents in West Fifteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue, while sitting on a string-piece of the pier at the foot of West Thirteenth street, on Saturday evening, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned before aid could be rendered. At a late hour yesterday the body had not been recovered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fatal Accident.—About 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a boy named Francis Herchepp, aged about 16 years, while at work on the fourth story of Tucker & Cooper's rope walk on Myrtle-avenue, fell through the hatchway to the first floor. He was conveyed in a senseless condition to his residence in Flushing-avenue, near Graham-street, and attended by a physician, who pronounced his injuries of a fatal character.

Fast Driving.—A man named Thomas Borbridge, residing at No. 111 Court-street, was arrested on Saturday, charged with having run over a little girl named Isabella Rodz, aged 9 years, while driving along Court-street.....Another man, named John Westman, was arrested on Saturday, for driving a coach over a little girl named Henrietta Bertram, corner of North First and First streets

NEW-JERSEY.

Fire at Hoboken.—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the large feed-store of Messrs. Montague & Butts, in Washington-street, near Sixth, in Hoboken. It originated by a lad throwing a lighted match through the grating into the basement. The building was considerably damaged before the fire was extinguished. Damage estimated at $1,000.

Drowned.—Coroner Farrel, of Jersey City, held an inquest on Saturday on the body of a boy named Joseph Adams, seven years of age, who fell into the canal while fishing at the foot of Morris-street. A verdict of death by drowning was rendered.

Results of the Draft in New-Jersey.

THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

From the Newark Advertiser, Aug. 26.

The period for drafted men to report in the Fifth Congressional District expired on the 21th inst., at which date 1,087 had failed to report, and the special officers attached to the office of the Provost-Marshal commenced to make arrests for desertion. Of the whole number drawn in the district, only 15 principals entered the army, (one of whom subsequently deserted,) 3 entered the navy, 412 paid commutation, and 512 furnished substitutes. Of those who deserted after reporting, several are coming in. The following statement will show the result of the draft on the 24th inst.:

Exempted for physical disability	412
Exempted for alienage	341
Exempted, over 45 years of age	262
Exempted, under 20 years of age	7
Exempted by reason of being in military service	46
Exempted by reason of having served two years in service	22
Exempted for non-residence	21
Exempted, dead	[illegible]
Drafted men delivered at general rendezvous	15
Drafted men deserted before reaching rendezv's	1
Drafted men entered naval service	2
Drafted men deserted after reporting	94
Drafted men absent from the country	2
Skilled artisans in Government employ	4
Action suspended	2
Paid commutation	412
Substitutes accepted and delivered	512
Substitutes accepted and deserted	18
Naval substitutes—certificates accepted	316
Total	2,492
Number failed to report	1,087
Total number drafted	3,579

The official statement shows the deficiency in this city to be 63, while only the Eighth and Tenth Wards have furnished their quota. In the district the deficiency is 302, only the First, Third, Fourth and Sixth Wards of Jersey City having furnished the requisite number.

A Rumpus in the New-Hampshire Legislature.—In the New-Hampshire House of Representatives, a "war of words" was occasioned recently by an irregular proceeding on the part of one of the members, Mr. John G. Sinclair, of Bethlehem, (Dem.,) who rose and presented a communication which he said was a message from Gov. Gilmore to the House.

The Speaker refused to receive it, and ruled that it was not proper to receive a message from his Excellency without a vote of the House. Mr. Sinclair said that the Governor informed him that on account of the illness of his son he could not be present at the opening of the session, and handed him the communication, and desired him to have it presented to the House of Representatives. It was a bill in relation to soldiers voting and the Governor.

A debate ensued of a very lively and exciting character and a partisan nature, with Democrats and Republicans opposed. Innuendos and personalities were indulged in, and the discussion was becoming fast and furious, when a motion was made to adjourn (6 o'clock). A *viva voce* vote was taken, amid shouts of "Division" and "Yeas and nays."

The scene was one of noisy interruption and indescribable confusion. At 7 o'clock, by a vote of 142 to 88, the House adjourned.

The trouble seems to have originated, in part, from the absence of the Secretary of State, who is the person delegated to represent the Governor.

Liberal Sanitary Contributions from the Sandwich Islands.—Capt. James Magee, a sugar planter of Honolulu, sent to this port by the bark *Hector*, which arrived last week, 100 barrels of molasses, consigned to McRuer & Merrill, and to be sold for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. No freight, duty, commission, drayage, wharfage or guaging charges were made. It came free for the sake of the cause. Capt. Magee follows it up with another 100 barrels of molasses, which are now on the way hither by the bark *Yankee*. The first invoice was sold to-day at auction, in accordance with the wish of its benevolent donor. Sixteen barrels, containing 30 gallons each, were sold to various parties at the rate of $1 per gallon, bringing $430 in all; and the remaining 84 barrels were sold at the usual market rate of 30 cents a gallon, realizing $756, making the whole amount which was realized for the Sanitary Commission $1,236.—*San Francisco Bulletin, July 30.*

[Advertisement.]

In Everybody's Mouth.

Praise and SOZODONT—Greatest luxury of modern times—beautifies and preserves the teeth. The repulsive breath is rendered as fragrant as a rose, and coldness by friends or in business will now be no longer noticed.

Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

What to Do and How to Do it.—Every young man —and woman too—wishes to know with certainty in what calling or pursuit in life he can accomplish most, do the most good, serve his friends the best, obtain a competency, provide liberally for the wants of himself, family and others who who may be dependent on him. He desires to place himself in that position for which he is by nature and acquirement best fitted, and in which he may, without doubt or experiment, Secure Success in Life. Few men in the ordinary pursuits come up fully to their real capabilities. It is true that some, by mere accident or good fotrune, without any definite knowledge of their own powers, stumble upon a situation to which they happen to be well adapted, and in which, without a struggle, they rise to Eminence. They are said to be "lucky," while thousands of other men, more highly endowed, and with force and energy of character, pursue a respectable, though tiresome and "up-hill" employment, chosen without regard to their adaptation to it, which brings them "neither honor nor profit." These get a living, while many more drag out a miserable existence, complaining of their hard lot, and end their days in sore disappointment, pronouncing "life a failure." We have a remedy for this. It is scientific, and therefore reliable. By the aid of Phrenology and Physiology, the true character, with all its capabilities, may be clearly indicated; the most suitable calling, profession, or occupation to which each person is adapted can be clearly pointed out, and you, reader, may thus learn how to rise in the world, and make the most of all your talents. Full written charts, with advice, are given daily by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Unmarried Women.—What shall they do? How to be Handsome. A Virgin's Eye. "You Kissed Me." Fast Young Men. Christ in Cities, an excellent discourse by Rev. Dr. Storrs. "A Debate in Crania," very interesting—in Sept. No. *Phrenological Journal*. By first post, 20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A Bad Breath the Greatest Curse the Human Family is Heir to.—How many lovers it has separated —how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Families who wish to Economize should ask their grocer for Kent's East India Coffee; price 30 cents per pound. Be sure and ask for Kent's. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st,

[Advertisement.]

Gas Fixtures, Wholesale and Retail.

In new styles and in great variety, at the manufactory, No. 418 Broome-st., near Broadway.

M. L. CURTIS.

[Advertisement.]

Empty Schnapps Bottles Wanted—For which the highest price will be paid. Apply at the depot, No. 18 Beaver-street.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Merrimack, from New-Orleans—Capt. Marks, A. Q. M.; Capt. Blackman, Lieut.-Col. Buck, Lieut. Montville, Lieut. Burchard, Mr. Heather, Lieut. Whittlesey, Mr. McMillan, Capt. Barnard, Lieuts. Tuttle, Bowen, Vandevoort, Mr. Downs and lady, Lieut. Pomeroy, Mr. E. E. Parker, Capt. Ladd, Lieut. Ramsdell, Adjt. R. H. Youngs, Lieut. Scott, Dr. Boynton, Lieut. Thayer, Lieut. Belathen, Lieut. Niles, Capt. Miller, Lieut. D. S. Mann, Lieut. Humphrey, Capt. Moody, Capt. Abby, Lieut. Hayden, Lieut. Naughton, Lieut. Hathorne, Miss S. L. Gray, Miss Abbie Gray, Miss Eva Lovering, Miss Smythe, Mrs. Callahan.

In U. S. steam transport Thomas A. Scott, from New-Orleans—Col. Albert Myers and servant, of the signal service; Major White, Capts. Butterfield, W. E. Smith, Duffy, Ball, J. B. Moore, J. L. Smart, 91st U. S. Col'd; Butler, 89th do.; Weber, do. do.; E. C. McFarland, Lieuts. Swift and servant, Leland, Perkins, Dudley, Jackson, Wm. Pray, W. D. Adams, Varnum, F. M. McAuliffe, E. Ward, Vaughan, Fisher, Osborne, Mann, Drake, Messrs. Palmer, Chappell, Upham, Cosby, Fitz-Henry, Chittenden, and others in the steerage.

In brig Trackless, from Port-au-Prince—D. Bruno, of Haytien Legation, Washington; H. S. Sterling, of Jamaica; D. Joseph, of Port Paix, Hayti.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 24 | Sun sets.... 6 38 | Moon rises.. 3 01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 49 | Gov. Island.. 6 38 | Hell Gate.... 8 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 28.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Thomas A. Scott, New-Orleans Aug. 20, 7 P. M., and the Bar 7 A. M. 21st, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Aug. 23, spoke U. S. cruiser Magnolia; 24th, bark John Trucks, from New-Orleans to Philadelphia, 15 ds. out; same day, spoke bark Osmanli, of Boston, from the Tortugas for New-York, and signalized brig Saille Bonsall; 25th, spoke Br. brig Ridesdale, of Southampton, from Cuba for Europe. At a few minutes before 8 P. M. saw a brilliant meteor, like to but much larger than a falling star. On the 26th, heard heavy firing off Charleston.

U. S. Steam transport Merrimack, Sampson, New-Orleans, and left the Balize at 6 A. M. of the 22d inst., with 134 sick and wounded soldiers, in care of Surgeon Otis M. Humphrey, to the Medical Director. Aug. 21, Jacob Emery, saddler of the 2d Maine Cavalry, Co. I, died, and was buried at sea. 23d, Henry Merchant, Co. F, 2d Maine, died. 24th, Alexander Burns, 3d R. I. Cavalry, of Canada, died. 28th, Emery Shank, of a New-York regiment, died; Cornelius Carmody, of the 12th Ver[illegible] Reserve, from Pennsylvania, died. 28th, at 11 A. M., off the five-mile lightship, passed steamer Hudson, bound S.

U. S. steam transport Charles Thomas, Fairclotb, Fortress Monroe 27 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Thorn, Gibbs, Newbern, N. C., Aug. 25, via Hatteras Inlet 45 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Gen. Sedgwick, Starkey, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Kingfisher, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick, & Co.

Steamer Sea Gull, Rector, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Parana, (Argen.) Langston, Buenos Ayres July 28, with hides, etc., to W. W. De Forrest.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Barbadoes 15 ds., with sugar, etc., to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Mary Edson, (of Boston, Howse, Norfolk 3 ds., with wood to Bangor.

Brig Trackless, (Br.,) Laprelle, Port-au-Prince Aug. 13, with logwood to Henry De Cordova. Aug. 25, lat. 39 52, lon. 74 29, saw two Federal cruisers, who crossed our bows.

Brig A. G. Horta, Reed, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.

Brig Ella Reed, Fanning, St. Cruze 19 ds., with sugar, etc., to Bangor.

Brig Spartan, Dexter, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Lucretia, Wallace, Manzanilla 20 ds., with palm leaf, honey, etc., to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig ida Abbott, (of Tortula,) Clark, St. Thomas 18 ds., with old iron to Whittemore & Co.

U. S. schr. Rachel Seaman, Potter, Pensacola 11 ds.

Schr. Arrow, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Holthusen, St. Thomas 17 ds., with cotton and cocoa to A. E. Godefroy.

Schr. Equator, (Br.,) Albury, Harbor Island 9 ds., with old iron to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. George F. Brown, Gedney, New-Haven, for Albany.

Schr. Velma, ——, Lingan 8 ds., with coal to C. F. Shaw.

Schr. Daniel Williams, ——, Lingan 10 ds., with coal to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Centurion, Green, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Planet, (Br.,) ——, Bridgeport, in ballast to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Montezuma, Mayhew, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Holyoke and Murray.

Schr. E. J. Scott, Baker, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Compromise, Brown, Hartford.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Guptill, Boston.

Schr. L. S. Barnes, Rodgers, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Sarah Jane, ——, Newport.

Schr. Native, Hart, Newport.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Casmer, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. T. P. Abell, Bragg, Portland, for Hudson.

Schr. Van Buren, Gillmore, New-London.

Schr. Wm. Gillum, Picket, Haddam, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. L. Crook, Layton, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Hartford, Kennet, Branford.

Schr. P. B. Anderson, Nickerson, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Tillie E., Anderson, Dighton, for Poughkeepsie.

WIND—At sunset, S. and light.

Sailed.

Aug. 27—Steamers Hudson, City of Bath, New-Jersey. Ships Rochester, Germania.

Barks Niederward, Mercura, Margarita, Oliver Cutts.

Brig C. W. Ring, S. C. Shaw, Zephyr, Ocean Belle, Scotland.

Schooners J. W. Johnson, Monmouth, Wm. Darroll.

Spoken, &c.

Acme—bark, hence for Vera Cruz, 8 ds. out, Aug. 20, lat. 31 06, lon. 72 14.

Tomaranda—Br. schr., from Porto Rico for Falmouth, 7 ds. out, Aug. 23, lat. 30 56, lon. 67 40.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Arr. steamer Commerce, from Halifax; bark Schamyl, Cadiz; brig R. S. Haswell, Elizabethport.

Aug. 28.—Arr. steamer El Cid, from New-York; ships Fearless, Manilla; Granite State, Calcutta; Archer, do.; brigs W. H. Townsend, Bonaire; Harriet, Chester River, Md.; W. A. Dresser, Philadelphia. Spoken Aug. 20, lat. 40 53, lon. 58 38, ship Columbia, from New-York for Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

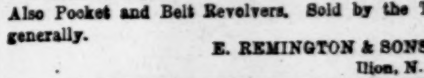
At Port-au-Prince, Aug. 13, Br. brigs Albatross, Wade, for New-York, ldg., to sail in a week; Alice, McCulloch, from Boston, arr. 9th, dischg.; bark Rambler, Packard, from New-York, arr. 9th, dischg.; schrs. Angler, Shannon, for Boston, sld. 13th; De Wina, Sinclair, from Boston, with ice, dischg. The bark Robert Murray, Jr., sld. for Miragoane Aug. 9.

At Buenos Ayres, July 18, Br. bark Lord, ——, Baltimore for Boston, to sail next day; Br. brig Nellie Hunt, for New-York in 3 days.

At St. Thomas, Aug. 11, bark Teresa, for New-York in 2 days.

At Manzanilla, Aug. 8, brig J. West, dischg.; schr. Horace E. Bell for New-York next day.

REMINGTON'S



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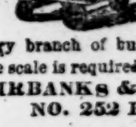

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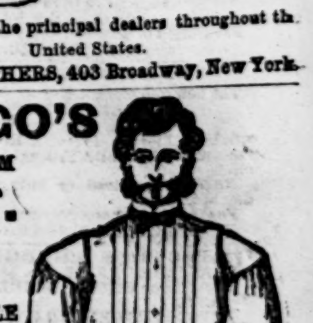

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NO. 175 BROADWAY—NO. 35 NASSAU-ST N. Y

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

BENEFIT
OF
MISS OLIVE LOGAN.

Knowles' standard play of the
HUNCHBACK.

Sir Thomas Clifford	Mr. C. Fisher
Master Walter	Mr. Daly
Fathom	Mr. G. Willard
Modus	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Lord Tinsel	Mr. Norton
Heartwell	Mr. Moore
Gaylord	Mr. Browne
Stenter	Mr. Pope
Wilford	Mr. Williamson
Julia	MISS OLIVE LOGAN
Helen	Miss Ione Burke

FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the First Ward Union Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1864, at 7 o'clock, at No. 52 Greenwich-st., for the purpose of electing five delegates to represent said ward in the Assembly District Convention. Polls open at 7½ o'clock P. M.; close at 9 o'clock P. M.

D. H. PRINTUP, President.

Frank Jordan, Secretary.